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THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The Potter Committee Considering Their New Task—A Sub-Committee for Mr. Tilden—The New Census Bill—Enlarging the Pension Bill—Sleeping Car Charges.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The joint committee on the census, consisting of Senators Morrill, Matthews and Kernan, and Representatives Cox (N. Y.), Mills and Ryan, held a meeting yesterday, and after a full discussion adopted all the sections of the bill recently introduced in the house by Mr. Cox, except one. They went over each section in detail, and made several modifications, but all the material provisions of the Cox bill were retained. The economic feature of the latter bill, dispensing with the two copies of schedules heretofore required, was readily adopted. These two copies were required to be made and filed in the office of the county clerks and that of the secretary of state of states and territories which necessitated the double copying of the entire census work. The Cox bill requires the original schedule to be sent to Washington, and it is estimated that the saving that will be effected in dispensing with this copying will amount to $220,000. This saving, it is proposed, shall be used in a subversion to the states; or, more plainly, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the cost of the federal census is to be paid in the states to aid and encourage them to take a census every five years after the federal census, on the plan and schedules of the latter. This will give more frequency to the census, and will assist the government in its work by enabling comparisons to be made with that of the states. This provision was approved by the joint committee. The other modifications were only in minor details. Under this bill, the bulk of the work and the difficult parts of it are to be done by special agents, who must be experts, and their pay is to be fixed according to their service. All the compensation is limited carefully, and much discretion is given to the interior department as to the pay of officers, which is to be regulated according to their actual service. The joint committee did not decide what power shall have the appointment of the supervisors, who are to number one hundred and fifty and have authority to appoint the enumerators. The Cox bill gives the appointment of supervisors to governors of states. Senator Morrill wants to give this appointing power to the interior department. All the committee agree in dispensing with the marshals. It was suggested that, as the census officers will do their work during the year of the presidential campaign, it would be wise to have the appointments free from federal and central control. Mr. Cox contended that as the federal patronage is already enormous and dangerous, it would neither be wise nor just to increase it in this matter; that as the governors of states are nearly equally divided between the two parties, and as the special agents and experts are to be named by the superintendent, who is a federal appointee, his (Cox's) plan was the most equitable, and at least not unfavorable to the party in power at Washington, and was as near non-partisan as any that could be devised. Senator Morrill held that as the interior department had charge of the taking of the census, the power to appoint its agent ought to be given it. The reply to this was that the supervision by the interior department might be exercised just as well, even to the removal of incompetents, although the source of appointment was in the states; that the interior department has the selection of those who do most of the work, the special agents, and they will doubtless be of the party dominant in Washington. Should the two committees fail to agree on this point, each will introduce a bill to carry out its idea, and the matter will be finally settled in conference.

Representative Cutler, of New Jersey, proposes to still further enlarge the pension list. Under existing law widows, mothers and sisters who are on the pension rolls, and who marry, are stricken from the rolls. Cutler proposes to repeal the provision and let them all in, whether married or unmarried.

Representative Turner's bill to regulate charges for the Pullman palace cars, and other sleeping-cars patented by the United States, provides that it shall be unlawful to charge more than one dollar for the use of the same by one person for twenty-four hours, under penalty of a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, imposed upon the corporation, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of $100 and imprisonment for three months for each offense.

The house committee on appropriations has concluded action on the post-office, and legislative, judiciary and executive appropriation bills, which will be forthwith perfected in form for reporting to the house.

General Sherman will shortly leave here to examine certain abandoned military posts and other neglected property of the United States in Florida and at Atlanta, with a view to ascertain what means are to be taken to reclaim and preserve the same, and to secure the interests of the government therein.

The Potter committee met to-day, and were in secret session an hour. The democratic members asked that St. Martin be called to the stand, or should be discharged from attendance as a witness, and upon Gen Sheliabarger, as counsel for Secretary Sherman, put in a letter requesting that St. Martin might be called for cross-examination on the testimony which he gave at New Orleans, and on the affidavit he has recently filed with the committee. There seemed to be a general disposition to comply with the request, but it was not definitely decided. There was quite an animated discussion with regard to cipher dispatches—Butler still protesting that it would be wiser for both parties to leave the investigation alone. He expressed his willingness, however, to hand over the cipher telegrams in his possession to the committee as he believed they ought to be made public. The committee thought it advisable not to call any witnesses in respect of the dispatches till the bill for an additional appropriation shall have passed the senate. To-morrow they will call Mr. Moses, clerk of the senate, and other witnesses who will testify respecting the Louisiana certificates. The committee will sit in Washington, but a sub-committee will probably be appointed to take evidence on Mr. Tilden in New York.

The department of justice has information indicating that the city court at Selma will grant an application for the release of United States Marshal Turner from jail.

The attorney-general has requested the solicitor-general to proceed to Alabama to defend the officers of his department.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Mississippi levee bill will be considered in the house next Tuesday evening.

Senator Hill and Fred Douglass.

Washington Special to Chicago Times.

Extremes meet sometimes even in a street car. This afternoon there was a meeting in an F street car of the two opposites of distinct classes between which for years there has existed a wide gulf of prejudice and social caste. Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, who has been regarded as the fiercest of the southern men, was seated near one end of the car alone, so far as any friends or acquaintances are concerned. There was a vacant seat upon his right. As the car passed the city hall upon Judiciary square, Fred Douglass, whose office as marshall of the district is in this building, came out, hailed the car and entered it. He saw the vacant seat by the side of Senator Hill walked, forward and took it. Apparently Ben Hill did not see him.

Douglass, however, appeared to be of a social turn of mind. He turned to Senator Hill and said with a slight shade of satire in his voice: "I used to sit by the side of my old master and I suppose I can sit by you, senator."

Hill half turned and said: "O! I did not know it was you, Mr. Douglass," as he looked at him with an air of constraint.

The whole car looked at the two men and seemed to be watching the picture. Ben. Hill's cold, blue-eyed, clear-cut face looked out impassive from under a stiff felt hat, while in his rigid suit of black he appeared to represent the highest type of the southern conservative element. Fred. Douglass, stout and prosperous, represented the best type of his class. His gray hair stood out at right angles from under a light brown fur cap. There was more color in his dress. His overcoat was blue, his waistcoat was a quilted mohair cloth, while gold buttons shone in his shirt bosom.

Ben. Hill was the first to start the conversation again, as he said abruptly, "Well, how are you getting on?"

Douglass—O, I am getting more and more used to the duties of my office, and the people are getting more and more reconciled to my having the office.

Ben. Hill smiled as he said: "You spoke of your old master a year ago. Is he living yet?"

Douglass—Yes; he is living yet. It is wonderful how he holds on. He is still at the old Maryland place.

Ben. Hill—How old were you when you ran away?

Douglass—Twenty-one or twenty-two.

Ben. Hill—You have acquired all your education since then?

Douglass—Yes; most all since then, besides paying my old master for myself. I felt in honor bound to do that, you know.

Then he added, "Georgia is a fine state; I believe it is one of the finest states in the south."

Ben. Hill—Yes; it is one of the best states in the south for the colored people. They returned us millions of dollars worth of property last year.

Douglass—Dear me, is that so? That is good.

Here Douglass himself ceased the conversation, and looked out of the window until Ninth street was reached, where he got out. As he arose he touched his fur cap politely to Mr. Hill, and Mr. Hill in return touched his hat with equal politeness. From the beginning to the close of the meeting of these two gentlemen they were the observed of all observers in the car. No red republican could have treated Mr. Douglass with more becoming politeness than did Mr. Hill. It might have been different ten years ago.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

A Debate on Southern Claims—Edmunds's Constitutional Resolutions.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. Garland, from the committee on public lands, submitted the minority report on the claim of McGarrahan, together with a bill placing all the claimants to the Rancho Panocher Grande, in California, in the court of claims, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Laid on the table, and ordered that the bill and report be printed.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont) called up the house bill, reported from the committee on finance yesterday, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. It was passed unanimously, and now goes to the president for his signature.

Mr. Davis (Illinois) introduced a bill to prevent and punish the counterfeiting within the United States of the notes, bonds and other securities of foreign governments. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

The naval appropriation bill was renewed. Mr. Blaine supported the amendments he yesterday gave notice he would submit.

Mr. Beck followed, claiming that Mr. Blaine's amendments could not be considered, as they proposed new legislation.

Mr. Edmunds also considered them out of order, and in view of the objections they were not submitted. The naval bill was then passed.

Mr. Blaine then introduced a bill to regulate promotions in the navy. Referred to the committee on naval affairs. The provisions thereof are the same as the amendments discussed to-day.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolution in regard to the constitutional amendments.

Mr. Thurman moved to adjourn, which motion was agreed to.

Nominations of postmasters to-day: Mrs. Mary C. Daniel, Wilson, N. C.; Chas. W. Arnold, Albany, Ga.; Chas. A. Womble, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Jas. C. McLemore, Lafayette, Ala.; Thos. T. Altington, Florence, Ala.; Mrs. Pauline Wood, Corsicana, Texas.

THE HOUSE.

The house has passed a bill appropriating a thousand dollars for the transportation of coin and bullion, and forty thousand dollars to meet the miscellaneous expenses of the house of representatives.

There was a stormy debate on the southern claim bill of Maggie Carson and others for supplies furnished the union army.

Mr. Bragg (democrat) stated that if the south was solid for the democratic party simply for the purpose of getting money out of the treasury it would be well for the northern democracy, if the southern democrats went over to the republican party, which he hoped they would do so. He stigmatized the southern claims commission as a court which had bred fraud and perjury throughout the land. He thought very little loyalty existed south during the war.

Mr. Ellis (Louisiana) agreed that the percentage of loyal persons in the south as the gentleman understood it was very small, but the southern man who was born there, reared there and who had been identified with that people, could only have been loyal when he entered the confederate army, and did his full duty as a soldier. They had been the only loyal people in the south. They had been loyal to their country, to their God and to the noblest, highest and manliest emotion ever breathed by the human soul.

Several republican members desired to ask questions, but Mr. Ellis refused to yield, and Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, declared that it was a "family fight." Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, understanding a portion of Bragg's remarks as refering to him wished to reply, but was obliged to postpone his intention. The house then passed resolutions in honor of the memory of late Representative Douglas, of Virginia.

THE INDIAN CHASE.

Captain Wessells Engages the Fugitives.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBRASKA, January 23.—The Cheyenne Indian campaign has closed for a time at least. On Monday, Colonel Evans, with companies B and D, of the third cavalry, found the renegades in a strong position four miles north of the stage road and speedily succeeded in cutting off their progress. They effected their usual escape and moved towards the Red Cloud agency. Captain Wessels, whose scouts conveyed this news to him, started at once on their trail with his four companies of cavalry, and at noon today came up to them some 45 miles from this post. Then the work of capturing them either dead or alive began. Only 32 with nine of that number badly wounded, are alive of the 49 fugitives in the field, leaving 17 killed. Captain Wessels was slightly wounded. The first sergeant of company E and an Indian scout were also wounded. Three of Wessell's command, a sergeant, a barrier and one private were killed. This news arrived verbally by a carrier at midnight, and more carriers with the details of the battle are expected soon. Ambulances have just started at midnight to bring in the dead and wounded.

Hop Last Night.

Last night the beautiful ball room of the Kimball house was the scene of a hop given by the young men of Atlanta in honor of Miss Davis, of Wilmington, North Carolina, and Miss Pickens, of Edgefield, South Carolina who are guests of Miss Lochrane of this city. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen comprised many of the best representatives of Atlanta's elegance and grace. The barracks band furnished delightful music. The toilettes of the ladies present were highly admired. So much style and beauty are seldom seen on one floor. The gallery was well filled with spectators who enjoyed the occasion almost as much as the more active participants. Among the visiting ladies present were Miss Davis, of Wilmington; Miss Pickens, of Edgefield, Misses Thomas, Billups, Stovall and Hamilton, of Athens. Atlanta society had a full and brilliant representation. The evening passed delightfully.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

FORSYTH FURNISHES A SUICIDE.

Kate Cobb's Friends Manufacturing Testimony—A Damage Suit Against the New York Times—Business Suspensions—Election Interferences in Baltimore.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORSYTH, GA., January 22.—This community has just been shocked by the discovery of a fearful tragedy. Some men, while walking in the woods about two miles from the city, found the lifeless body of Mr. G. W. Speer, a well-known farmer of this county. The throat was cut almost from ear to ear and a knife lay near the bleeding corpse. Mr. Speer had left home about noon and was never seen again alive. There was a coroner's inquest over the body and a verdict of self-destruction was returned. The general belief in the community, however, is that Speer was foully murdered. The case will be thoroughly sifted. E.

NEW LONDON, CONN., January 22.—Evidence, which if admitted will effect a new trial for Kate Cobb, is believed to have been discovered. The Telegram will publish, on Thursday, the sworn statement of a lady residing in another part of the state to the effect that, while riding with Charles H. Cobb, Jr., one day last spring, he told her under a pledge of secrecy that he was in the habit of taking Fowler's solution of arsenic medicinally. The lady kept silence during the trial partly through a natural feminine dread of being a witness and partly through the belief that Kate Cobb would be acquitted.

NEW YORK, January 22.—In the United States district court to-day trial was commenced in the suit for $50,000 damages preferred by Colonel Ellison S. Kiett, of South Carolina, against the New York Times for an alleged libel in a special dispatch from Washington in September, 1877, to the effect that the plaintiff had been arrested for bigamy. Colonel Kiett alleges that the article was entirely false. Mr. George Jones, of the Times, in his answer, avers that the article does not apply to the plaintiff, but to another person by the name of Colonel Kiett.

JACKSONVILLE, January 22.—The jury, in the case of the Brevard county canvassing board for making a false return in the late congressional election, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy in the case of the sheriff and justice of the peace. The county canvassing board and two inspectors of the late election from Alachua county were arrested to-day on a charge of violation of the election laws.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The suspension of J. W. Weston, stock broker, No. 17 New street, was announced in the stock exchange this morning. He was an extensive dealer in "privileges," and a sharp advance in prices made it impossible for him to meet his contracts.

The Judson bank of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has closed doors.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—In the United States circuit court to-day William J. McCleary, judge of election, was indicted for interfering with a special deputy United States marshal. At the late congressional election he plead guilty, and a small fine was imposed.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 22.—The trial of the Arlington case was begun in the United States circuit court to-day. A jury was empaneled, and the plaintiff proved ownership and possession of the estate by the late G. W. P. Custis, and its devise by him to his grandson, G. W. C. Lee, the plaintiff in the case, its occupation by the government and the service of suits of ejectment. The probate of the will of Mr. Custis was also introduced. The defendant intimated the intention to prove the title of the government by certificates issued by the district tax commissioners under an act of congress for the sale of property in the insurrectionary lists in default of the payment of taxes.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—For a long time business men on Vine street, below Fourth, have complained of losing valuable letters. To-day, my means of a decoy letter, David T. Teaker, who has been postal carrier on that route for the past six years, was arrested with marked money, which had been placed in the decoy letter in his possession.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—A dispatch to the Courier-Journal from Riverton, Ky., says Solomon Johnson, a young school teacher, was brutally murdered near Robinson's creek in Pike county to-day by James Bentley, who, failing to incite him to quarrel, crushed in his skull with a heavy club. Bentley escaped, but a number of country people are on his track. He will be lynched if caught.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

The Slow Grist for the Next Campaign.

CHARLESTON, January 23.—The Teller committee resumed its investigation this morning. E. M. Pinckney, a colored minister and a republican, testified to the existence of three organizations of red-shirts in Williamsburg, and gave an account of an alleged interference with a republican meeting at White Oak. Other colored witnesses testified, alleging outrages and frauds by the democrats.

R. S. Cathcart, a white democrat, testified that intimidation of colored democrats by the negroes, at previous elections, was common. Witness did not know of any colored democrats being killed for voting such ticket, but knew of white men being killed while protecting colored men. Had heard of cannon being taken to political meetings in 1878, but only for saluting purposes, and knew that at previous elections the state militia, composed of negroes, attended republican meetings with their arms. Charleston now had as fine a body of colored militia as reorganized by the democrats than could be found in any other city of the United States.

THE CONVICT LEASES.

Governor Colquitt's Action in the Matter.

Some of the papers are asking what Governor Colquitt proposes to do with the convict system under the joint resolution which passed the legislature empowering him to cancel certain leases now held. The resolution gave the governor the authority to look into this matter and to report his action to the adjourned session in July. Of course it also included the power to cancel any leases where there are palpable violations of the conditions. We learn that Governor Colquitt is carefully looking into this matter. He will proceed with his usual caution and prudence, and whether or not he exercises the full extent of the powers conferred on him by the resolution he will report his action to the general assembly in July. It is not the purpose or import of the resolution that the governor should act hastily. He probably understands the resolution as well as anybody, and will carry out its provisions as faithfully as any one could wish. The abuses in the present system will receive due attention from the governor, and his report will be of interest and value.

Paris in Atlanta.

For the benefit of the Benevolent home, Mr. Sam. W. Small last night delivered at the opera house a lecture on the Paris exposition, which was heard by a large and intelligent audience. The fact that Mr. Small was one of the secretaries of the American legation at Paris, of course gave him opportunities to become familiar with the exposition which few visitors could possibly enjoy. For four months he was on the grounds every day, and saw literally all that was going on. He was a keen observer and treasured there a stock of information which he is now presenting in a very attractive form. Last night the lecture was made much more intelligible to the audience and was much more pleasing in its effect, because Mr. Small had gone to the expense of procuring sixty-five beautiful magic lantern views of the exhibition. These were skillfully manipulated by Professor Howard, and were magnified to the size of twenty feet square. The views were clear and beautiful, and Mr. Small in concise and witty remarks explained the principal features of each. The entire list of scenes was witnessed with pleasure, and the lecture was a decided success. Everybody who was present last night voted the evening well spent in gaining so much valuable information in such an attractive style. We learn that Mr. Small has been requested to lecture in several of the Georgia cities.

SPANISH AMERICA.

About Such News as Might Be Expected.

HAVANA, January 22.—Advices from Venezuela are to the effect that the majority of the people have risen in favor of Guzman Blanco. A schooner left St. Thomas on the 12th instant conveying a number of Venezuelan exiles, partisans of Blanco, to Puerto Cabello. Blanco was momentarily expected to arrive at St. Thomas from Europe. A letter from Puerto Cabello, January 3d, says: The town was in possession of revolutionists and the fort was in possession of the government. The war steamer Bolivar was aiding the fort in shelling the town, destroying much property and many lives. The American schooner Marcia Reynolds, with a valuable cargo from New York, was obliged to stop at the entrance of the fort. Latest advices by telegraph via Trinidad say General Cedeno was beaten at Maracai by the government troops, and he was taken prisoner.

Advices have been received by the English mail steamer from St. Thomas to the 17th instant. When the telegraph company's repairing steamer, Investigator, was leaving St. Thomas on the 8th instant her boiler exploded, scalding six men and damaging the steamer so severely that, upon survey, she was condemned.

The crop reports from the windward islands are favorable.

SAN DOMINGO, January 11.—Peace prevails and business is dull.

HAYTI, January 10.—Outbreaks are feared. Business is quiet. Diplomatic intercourse with France has been resumed, the government having acknowledged the loan made by France to the late government of President Domingne. The sanction of the chambers is expected when they convene. Coffee quiet at $8 per quintel.

A NEW WADE HAMPTON.

Captured and Entertained by the State.

For some time past a notorious negro by the name of Wade Hampton has been swinging around Atlanta committing various thefts and burglaries, and the police have been doing all in their power to secure his arrest. Wade, however, who is one of the shrewdest negroes in this business in the city, managed to keep clear of the police until Tuesday night last, when he was caged after some exciting sport. A short time since he managed to steal a box of tobacco from a store on Decatur street, and got away with it in safety. The tobacco was traced up by the police and it was soon after recovered from a merchant who had purchased it of Wade. The tobacco was returned to the gentleman from whom it had been stolen, and since that the police have redoubled their exertions. Feeling perfectly satisfied then he had not left the city, Captain White employed a negro girl to keep a look out for Wade and "spot him," so that he could be captured.

On Tuesday night, as above stated, the girl reported to Captain White that she had Wade "spotted" and told him where Wade could be found. Captains White and Flynn, with officers Morse and King, were soon on the war path. Upon arriving at the house in which the negro was situated, near Jones's ice works, the men divided, some remaining in front of the building while the others went behind it. They soon had Wade flushed, and as he attempted to get through a window without raising the sash, he fell into the arms of the robust Captain Flynn, who held him as if he was a harmless babe.

Wade was yesterday sent to jail to await trial in the city court. A preliminary trial was thought unnecessary, as the evidence is too strong against Wade for him to have any hope of an acquittal in a justice's court.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Claims For Repayment of Advances.

A Washington dispatch speaks to the following effect:

After a conference the Virginia delegation in the house have determined to move to assert the claim of their state for advances to the federal government for the war of 1812 in the sundry civil appropriation bill when it comes up. They have consulted Mr. Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee, and he is in favor of it. Of course the claims of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware will be similarly treated, and at last an opportunity will be afforded the house to vote on the just claim. The readers of these dispatches will remember that the house military committee long ago instructed Mr. Evins, of South Carolina, to report in favor of the payment of these claims as soon as that committee is called.

On seeing this floating item, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called at the capitol and endeavored to ascertain the exact amount of Georgia's interest in the claim question, as relates to the war of 1812. The result of the visit lead to the conviction that Georgia has very little at stake in the matter. Attorney-General Ely says he thinks not know the amount of the claims held in Georgia. Secretary Warren, of the executive office, says he is not aware that any action has been taken by the state in reference to the matter. Secretary Avery says it is news to him. Governor Colquitt was out when the reporter called. It seems, however, that there is very little at issue so far as Georgia is concerned.

It is currently reported that a Mr. Warren is representing these claims of the state in Washington. All the gentlemen at the capitol, with whom the reporter talked yesterday, said that they knew nothing of any authority given this Mr. Warren, to act for the state in any manner at Washington. He may be representing private claims relating to the war of 1812, but he does not appear for the state in the matter. Whether anything will come of the present agitation remains to be seen.

The B'nai B'rith.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—The annual session of the district grand lodge No. 5, independent order of B'nai B'riths met here today, and will continue three day. The district grand lodge comprises the states of Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina and the District of Columbia, and numbers thirty-four lodges, of which seven are in Baltimore. There were 102 delegates present to-day.

The Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The fourth game in the billiard tournament, played today by Gallagher and Garnier, resulted in the defeat of the latter by eleven points. In the fifth game Slosson beat Sexton in twelve innings 600 to 87. Slosson ran 441 points in the eighth inning.

AMONG THE STATES.

Still Grinding Out Senators for Uncle Sam.

DON CAMERON was to-day formally declared elected senator from Pennsylvania.

THE legislature of Louisiana resolved to adjourn February 1. The senatorial caucus is still in session.

THE two houses of the assembly, of New Yock, formally elected Conkling senator today.

THE general assembly of Illnois, in joint session, declared John A. Logan elected United States senator.

BOTH houses of the Connecticut genera assembly, in convention at noon to-day ratified the election of Orville H. Platt as United States senator.

THE joint convention of the senate and assembly of Wisconsin, to-day, elected Matt. H. Carpenter United States senator to succeed T. O. Howe, the vote standing Carpenter, 84; Ryan, 28; Bouck, 13.

THREE unsuccessful ballots took place today for senator from Arkansas. The ballot: Walker, 44; Johnson, 31; Bell, 24; Baxter, 14; scattering, 7; necessary to a choice 61.

J. P. McGowan, who was a confederate major-general under Hardee, died here today of pneumonia.

THE WORLD WITHOUT.

EFFORTS TO RESIST THE PLAGUE.

Heavy Snow in Paris—The Italian Cabinet Answering Questions—As to Tunis—Bismarck's Discipline Bill—An Arctic Crew in the Ice—Gambetta's Position in France.

ROME, January 22.—In the senate to-day the debate on the foreign policy of the government was continued. Signor Depretis renewed his declarations of yesterday. The only new point in his speech was the assertion that the interest of Italy forbade any modification of the statu quo with Tunis. This is interesting in connection with relations between France and Italy. The senate adopted an order of the day, which was accepted by the cabinet, to the effect that in order to uphold the national prestige and institutions, it is necessary not only loyally to observe treaties, but also to see that the internal policy does not disturb the financial equilibrium of military organization. The foregoing is considered to imply the censure of the policy of the late Cairoli of the cabinet.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 22.—The Golos announces that authentic intelligence has been received from the governor of Eastern Liberia that Professor Nordenskjold's steamer, Vega, is ice-bound forty miles from East Cape. The authorities of Jukutsk have been instructed to issue a general summons to the natives to assist the expedition. A special relief expedition of reindeer and dog sledges has been organized, but it is feared this assistance will be too late. A Russian man-of-war from the Pacific station will shortly proceed to Beheing's straits to endeavor to extricate the Vega, or to bring off her crew.

LONDON, January 22.—An official report received at Madrid states that the cholera is increasingly prevalent in Asia Minor.

A preliminary conference in regard to the plague has commenced between the German privy councillor Finklenberg and members of the Austrian sanitary board. The establishment of a vigorous sanitary cordon with the co-operation of Roumania from Memel to Sulina is suggested. The northern railway has given notice that the direct traffic from Russia will be suspended after Friday.

LONDON, January 22.—A Paris correspondent says that Gambetta certainly only remained in the ranks of the extreme left to bring them to more moderate views. As soon as he obtains this result, he will return to the leadership of the united left with his strength unimpaired by his passing defeat.

The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says: The cabinet's every act will, in the future, be carefully scrutinized, and its continued existence will depend on the sufferance of the chamber of deputies. This is exactly the result which best suits Gambetta's policy.

The Le Temps says it is certain that M. Ferdinand Herold, senator of the left, has replaced M. Duval as prefect of the Seine.

LONDON, January 22.—At the election held in Norfolk, north, to-day, to fill the vacancy in the house of commons occasioned by the death of Mr. James Duff, conservative, Mr. E. Berkbeck, conservative candidate, and Sir J. F. Buxton, were nominated by the liberals. Berkbeck was chosen and received 2,472 votes against 2,252 for his competitor.

LONDON, January 22.—A Berlin dispatch says it is reported that Bismarck is willing to withdraw his bill to discipline the reichstag in consequence of the vehement opposition which it meets with from the diets of various German states.

A later Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says that it is stated that Bismarck has decided to withdraw his parliamentary discipline bill, leaving the matter to the reichstag.

Prince Labanoff, Russian embassador, and Caratheodori Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, had an interview yesterday. The definitive treaty has not yet been signed.

Intelligence has reached Calcutta that a Russian steamer has made its way up the river Oxus and beyond the Afghan frontier.

The Chinese embassy will be received by the czar Monday with great ceremony.

There was a heavy snow in Paris to-day. The St. Petersburg Gazette states that complete anarchy prevails in Kustegan. The rebels outnumber the Chinese force of occupation.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 23.—A dispatch to the Standard from Copenhagen says it is feared a general commercial collapse is imminent in Sweden. Further failures are daily expected, and thousands of persons have been thrown out of employment.

The Eccles cotton mill at Ashton, running 29,000 spindles on full time, was burned yesterday. One hundred and thirty persons were thrown out of employment.

A Vienna dispatch says it is expected that the importation of woolens, leather and other Russian products likely to carry infection will shortly be prohibited. The sanitary commission is instructed to take all necessary measures, without regard to the trade interests. A case of the plague is reported at Nijni Novgorod.

A dispatch from Geneva announces that an amateur regatta, with special races for university oarsmen of all countries, is contemplated, to be held, probably, in August. A committee has been appointed to sound the English, American and continental boating clubs. Some of the Austrian and German clubs have already consented to enter.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

PARIS, January 22.—Gambetta's newspapers, the Republique Francaise and Petite Republique, are still discontented. The former says it cannot suppose that the changes of the functionaries foreshadowed by Dufaure's speech will fully satisfy the left. The latter fears a fresh crisis, though it thinks the present situation may endure some time.

WEDDING BELLS.

Marriage of Mr. Henry Cohen and Miss Dora Dewald.

One of the most brilliant marriages that has occurred in this city in years past was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the synagogue. The nuptials were those of Mr. Henry Cohen, of Americus, and Miss Dora Dewald, of Atlanta. The attendants were:

Mr. S. Rosenfeld, of Atlanta, and Miss Henora Dewald.

Mr. I. G. Haas, of Philadelphia, and Miss S. Cohen, of Americus.

Mr. G. Dewald, of Atlanta, and Miss Annie Foft, Newberry, South Carolina.

Mr. H. Wellhouse and Miss Cora Guthman, of Atlanta.

The ushers who were in attendance were Messrs. Charles Michaels, L. B. Frank and E. Kreis. At half past three o'clock the doors of the synagogue were thrown open to a large crowd, who had congregated at an early hour. In a few moments every seat was filled, and standing room was not to be had in any portion of the building. The crowd was probably larger than had ever congregated in the church before.

At the appointed hour the bridal party arrived, and the attendants entered first, followed by the couple who were to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The dresses of the entire party were handsome and costly, and the scene was one of the most beautiful ever witnessed in Atlanta. Rev. E. M. B. Browne, the rabbi of the congregation, performed the beautiful and solemn matrimonial service in the most impressive style.

At the conclusion of the service, the bridal party, with their attendants and a number of their guests, repaired to the residence of the bride's father where a superb banquet was tendered them. The couple were the recipients of numerous congratulations, together with a large number of very handsome presents. The following are some of the handsomest:

Handsome parlor suite by Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf, of New York.

Handsome bed-room set by Mr. G. Dewald.

Magnificent Walnut sideboard by the teachers and scholars of the Hebrew Sunday school.

Magnificent china tea-set by Mr. L. B. Frank.

Silver soup, ladel and ½ dozen silver tablespoons by the Hebrew Benevolent congregation.

Writing-desk by Mr. L. Cohen.

Silver pickle case by Mr. and Mrs. A. Haas.

Silver tea-set by Miss Annie Foft, of South Carolina.

Lace toilet-set by Messrs. A. and S. Rosenfeld.

Two sets of lace curtains by Mr. and Mrs. J. Regenstein.

Silver castor and flower stand by Messrs. I. H. Haas and H. Wellhouse.

Silver cake basket by Mr. and Mrs. D. Mayer.

Silver knives and forks by Messrs. Kreisle and Michaels.

Silver teaspoons and case by Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomonson.

One dozen silver knives and case by Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch.

Two silver butter knives and case by Mr. and Mrs. J. Eiseman.

Fancy lace set by Miss Cecilia Cohen.

Silver ladel and toilet set by Mr. S. Cohen.

Handsome table cloths, napkins and towels by Mr. and Mrs. M. Hartmann.

And numerous other presents from many friends.

Last night the Concordia association complimented the happy couple with a superb banquet at their hall on Marietta street. A fine string band was on hand, and a most delightful evening was spent in dancing. Among those who were present we noticed several strangers, all of them receiving marked attention from the young men who were in attendance. The banquet and hop was one of the most pleasing entertainments ever attended by any one in Atlanta. Mr. Charles Michaels, one of the most enthusiastic members of this fine organization, deserves to be congratulated upon the handsome manner in which he arranged every feature of the pleasures of the evening.

A SOCIAL AFFAIR.

A Colored Ball Breaks Out in Spots.

Tuesday night last rather a lively row occurre l at a negro dance held in the hall over Mr. Faith's store, on Decatur street. The occasion was a party, and everybody was eligible as a visitor to the hall that could beg, borrow or steal a quarter of a dollar. The large room was packed soon after the doors were thrown open to the anxious throng, and the dancing commenced. About 9 o'clock for some reason those who were in attendance

BECAME SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED

at the manner in which the entertainment was progressing, and made a demand upon the door-keeper for their money to be refunded to them. The door-keeper, whose name was Willis Bell, refused to "give up" the numerous quarters which he had stored away in his pocket, and upon his refusal to comply with the demand of the negroes, a general row ensued. A negro boy by the name of Dawson Davis, alias Dawson Brown, seemed to be the leader of the riot, and he soon had his followers fighting upon all sides. From the evidence given in yesterday upon trial it appears that Brown pulled a pailing from a fence and struck Bell a blow upon his head, that none but

A NEGRO'S HEAD COULD STAND.

Bell seeing that it wa getting a little too interesting for his idea of pleasure commenced a speedy retreat. He says that he ran at his full speed, and that he was followed by the crowd who kept up a continual cry of shoot him, kill him, cut him with a razor. His statement goes to the effect that Brown followed so close upon his heels that almost at every step Brown managed to get in a good blow upon his head.

After running about three blocks Bell fell from exhaustion, and before further damage could be done him by Brown and his followers a police hove in sight and the mob scattered. Brown was at once arrested and carried to the station-house where he was furnished with safe and comfortable quarters. Bell, after the difficulty, had his head upholstered at a neighboring drug-store, and yesterday was doing pretty well. All that was left of the pailing when it was taken from Brown's hand was a short piece about a foot long. The remaining portion of it had been broken off and scattered by degrees along the line of battle.

The pugilistic negro was yesterday carried before Justice Tanner upon a charge of committing an assault with intent to murder. Willis Bell took out the warrant upon which Brown was tried. Justice Tanner, after hearing the case, sent the defendant to jail to await trial in the city court.

THE GATHERING TO-NIGHT.

The Opening of the Catholic Library of Atlanta.

To-night, according to previous announcement, the Catholic library association invites the citizens of Atlanta to unite with them in celebrating the opening of the new library hall in the basement of the Catholic church.

The exercises will be varied and interesting, and well calculated to please. The oration of the evening will be delivered by Colonel J. F. Burke, who no doubt will sustain his previous fine reputation as an orator. General Longstreet will be present. Mrs. Madden will preside at the organ, and will render some fine selections. Mr. Robert McCrystal will be on hand, and everybody knows how well he can sing.

The proceedings will be opened at eight o'clock, sharp. Admission free, and all are invited to attend.

YOUNG AMERICA VS. OLD AMERICA.

A Spicy Debate that is Fixed for an Early Day.

A very interesting performance is arranged to come off at the opera house in a short time for the benefit of the Young Men's Library association. It will be a debate conducted according to the old-fashioned rules of college debate. The question will be, probably: "Which has had the most influence on the world, man or woman?" The three old debaters will be [illegible] Judge Lochrane, Judge McCay or Governor Colquitt, and the younger men will be selected from the ranks of our best and brightest young speakers. Judge Warner will probably preside. The entertainment will be a thoroughly novel one, and will doubtless draw an immense crowd. It will beat the spelling bee.

Another Statement.

CONYERS, GA., January 22, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In your issue of to-day your reporter states, inadvertently of course, that one black and one sorrel mule were stolen at this place from W. S. Wordlaw one night last week. You will greatly oblige me, and perhaps aid the owner of the mules to recover his property, by correcting this mistake. The mules belonged to W. T. Peek, of Rockdale county. They were stolen at Stone Mountain, on Sunday night, 19th inst. I telegraphed to Atlanta giving the description of the mules, and this may have caused your reporter to get my name mixed up with the ownership of the property. Respectfully,

W. A. WORDLAW.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF: Atlanta Circuit..... 72

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 5. Argument concluded.

No. 27. English et al. vs. Sparks et al. Rule, against sheriff. Argued. Marshal J. Clarke; P. L. Mynatt; Henry Hillyer, for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Clarke, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Next Tuesday Night.

The ladies of St. Philip's church will give a "Kettle Drum" at the residence of Rev. R. C. Foute next Tuesday night. A grand Valentine party on the 13th of February will conclude the series of winter-evening entertainments, which these ladies have so elegantly prepared. The "Kettle Drum" will be novel and attractive.

Further notice of this charming social affair will appear before it occurs.

ABOUT THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA'S TASTES AND HABITS.

Her Treatment of Prime Ministers Sketched—The Books She Reads—How Her Majesty Passes the Day—Her Treatment of Churchmen—Likes and Dislikes, Etc.

London Truth.

Most premiers have been extremely deferential toward the queen, and the only one who was not so—Lord John Russell—had no reason to congratulate himself upon his crabbedness, for he got into very ill odor at court, and found no support there in trying times. He was one of the very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the queen. This was in 1860, after the

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest, and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 23, 1879.

THE mellow rhetoric of Logan will be somewhat of a relief to the long-suffering Washington reporters.

THE people of the New York Tribune have so far forgotten their obligations to society as to inflict a "cipher pamphlet" upon the public.

MR. HAYES has demonstrated his patriotism by the appointment of Pinchback, the colored senatorial contester, as treasury agent for Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. We judge from this that Pinch will be in no hurry to join Mr. Windom's emigration procession.

THE implacables would have the country believe that the southern people are murdering the negroes whose labor they prize and are compelled to have. Was ever such a flimsy lie concocted by any other organization of political knaves and desperadoes in the history of the world?

THE adoption of Mr. Potter's resolution to institute a cipher hunt will probably satisfy the longings of the editor of the New York Tribune. In all probability, the enterprising Mr. Reid will be asked to inform the public how he came in possession of the cipher telegrams. But will Whitelaw unbosom himself? That is the question.

IT is settled that Massachusetts is to experience another visitation of Butler as a gubernatorial candidate. His right-hand man, Senator French, says that he will certainly enter the race, which takes place next November. He has, in fact, begun his campaign. Perhaps the easiest way out of the difficulty is to compromise with him. Give him a term in the state house if he will agree to give the country a year's rest.

JIM REDPATH has already begun to collate the lies he collected in Louisiana as the clerk of the Teller committee. A paper that can afford to employ Redpath and Carroll is certainly able to add to the usefulness of this distinguished team of liars G. Alf. Townsend and the Hon. Eli Perkins. The Times would then have upon its staff the ablest professors of unveracity in this country. Let Mr. Foord cut this out and consult with Mr. Jones about the matter. We are sure they can arrive at some satisfactory conclusion in regard to this important matter.

THE democratic caucus of senators held last Monday decided to compel congress to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes. These are the sections that are used to keep reputable citizens in the south off the juries in the United States courts. The senate has already passed a bill repealing section 820, and the caucus decided to ask the democrats of the house to amend the senate bill so as to include the other obnoxious section. If this will not accomplish the result sought, a repeal of the section will be incorporated in one of the appropriation bills.

FRETTING somewhat at John Sherman's attempt to connect him with the moiety cases, Mr. Conkling took occasion recently to allude to the occupant of the white house as Mr. Hayes, and for this he was called to order by Bill Wheeler. To this Mr. Conkling responded: "I am not out of order, because when I speak of Mr. Hayes I am not speaking of the president." This remark is the more suggestive in that it tallies with the publication made some time ago, by the ex-editor of Conkling's home organ, to the effect that the senator had in his possession conclusive evidence of the electoral frauds in Louisiana. Conkling's remark in the senate seems to come in the nature of a confession, and is highly significant.

SOME of our democratic exchanges prophesy that the platform of the democracy in the next campaign will conform to the general line of what is known as Mr. Hayes's southern policy. Precisely so. But it should be borne in mind that the southern policy was not of Mr. Hayes's invention. For years the democrats have been protesting against military rule in the south and clamoring for the right of home rule. In removing the military he merely conformed to the democratic policy. That he did so in spite of the insane efforts of the implacables is to his credit, and the south is duly grateful; but there is no reason why Mr. Hayes should be smothered with praise.

IN connection with the cipher dispatch investigation about to be instituted by the Potter committee, the painful fact suggests itself that the editor of the New York Tribune, or the copercener who procured for him the telegrams, is, by the laws of the state of New York, subject to fine and imprisonment. In that state the person who tampers with private dispatches is put upon the same footing with the mail-robber—and justly so. But we trust the law will not bear too heavily upon Mr. Reid. He and his Tribune are sources of considerable amusement at odd moments, when we have the leisure to digest the comical gush with which its editorial columns are filled. We trust Whitelaw will be allowed to escape.

THE senate finance committee is wrestling with the proposition to reduce the tax on tobacco, in the pending internal revenue bill. The present tax is twenty-four cents a pound, and the bill as it passed the house provides for a reduction to sixteen cents. It is claimed that 39 of the 76 senators favor a 16-cent tax, and the rub has been in the finance committee, where five, or a majority, stood at first against any reduction. It is said that Senator Bayard has gone over to the other side, thus giving those in favor of a reduction the majority of the committee. A compromise on twenty cents is talked of. It is almost certain that either the tax will be reduced, or the license tax on retail dealers of leaf tobacco will be abolished. The latter tax is five hundred dollars a year, and its abolition would permit the farmer who raises tobacco to sell his product direct to consumers. The cultivation of the weed in Georgia would be greatly promoted by a repeal of the license tax.

The Geneva Award.

The insurance ring and the war-premium ring grappled for victory in the house, and the former was badly thrown. The house expressly voted that no insurance company should touch another cent of the money, unless it could show that the sum of its losses of war risks exceeded the sum of its premiums. This practically shuts them out, serving them just right. The bill, as passed, gives the revived court of commissioners jurisdiction over three classes of claims—over extra allowances upon awards already made, over awards upon inshore cases, and over the repayment of premiums for war risks. These claims must be presented and closed up within eighteen months; and the balance of the fund remaining after their adjudication will then be subject to the payment of other claims. Next to covering the whole balance into the treasury, in view of the Halifax award and of the fact that every solid claim against the money has been satisfied, the house bill is the best possible settlement of the vexed question. It is not expected, however, that there will be any settlement of the matter by this congress. The senate is said to be controlled by the insurance companies; and between the hauling and pulling of the insurance companies and of the war-premium people, the rich bone will doubtless go over to the next congress. The balance of the money really belongs to the people, as a reimbursement of the expenses they incurred in endeavoring to protect American shipping from the cruisers that were half Anglican and half confederate.

The Disreputable Side of Journalism.

It will be remembered that THE CONSTITUTION, in reproducing an extract from what purported to be an interview between George Alfred Townsend, an exceedingly picturesque writer, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, took occasion to offer a good-humored protest against some of the statements attributed to the senator. It turns out that, even in our good-humored way, we have unintentionally done him injustice. He denies most emphatically that he had an interview with the fellow Townsend, and flatly repudiates the statement that he made contemptuous or hostile reflections upon the southern people. He says he is friendly to the south, and to her people, and most heartily deprecates anything like sectional agitation and division. With respect to the interview itself, he says his private talk was caught up and distorted by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

This is not the first time that Mr. George Alfred Townsend has engaged in this disreputable business, and undoubtedly it will not be the last. He has long ago joined the small procession headed by Eli Perkins and managed by Howard Carroll and Jim Redpath, and his recent feat in misrepresenting Senator Jones entitles him to the position of commander. Townsend is evidently of the opinion that the brilliancy of his style will gloss over the disgraceful use he makes of private conversations, and that literary piquancy will excuse a lie, but sooner or later he will find out his mistake. We are of the opinion that the Philadelphia Times did a good day's work when it rid itself of his services, and the Cincinnati Enquirer might improve itself by employing a correspondent who, though a little dull as to style, has some regard for truth. It is about time for the press to do away with eaves-droppers and ear-wigs.

The New Florida Senator.

Our neighboring state of Florida has been fortunate in her candidates for United States senator. Either General Finley or Wilk. Call would have done honor to the state. They are both well qualified, by character and attainments, to fill acceptably that honorable position. In the selection of Mr. Call the legislature has, perhaps, exercised a wise discrimination. While it rejected a gentleman of acknowledged excellence, it has honored one who possesses in a superior degree those peculiar qualities which illustrate a state and give it weight in the national councils. Wilk. Call is a son of the well known territorial governor of Florida, General Call, a Virginian, who, as an executive officer, conducted the affairs of the territory with great ability and circumspection. The son, just elected to the United States senate, is, to use a homely expression, a "chip from the old block." He is a lawyer of fine attainments, and one of the most successful advocates in the state. He speaks gracefully and forcibly, and will not fail to make an impression whenever he rises to address the senate. We regard him as, intellectually, the first man in the state. He possesses genius, and that peculiar magnetic power which is said "listening senates to command." With these qualities, should he succeed in mastering his native modesty, he will not fail to take a high stand in the senate, and at an early day. He is, we should say, forty-five years of age, perhaps younger, and we predict for him a long and successful career in the councils of the nation.

The Florida Senators.

Some one discovered a few days ago that South Corolina had two wooden-legged senators. Florida has since the election of Wilkinson Call on day before yesterday a scarcely less notable pair. Mr. Jones, the senior senator, was ten years ago a carpenter, driving his plane on the bench. He studied law out of work hours, and was soon admitted to the bar. His success was phenomenal. He gave his attention to constitutional studies, and was soon a very capable lawyer. His first speech in the supreme court, though it was crude and awkwardly put, created a profound impression. He was elected to the legislature, and from his seat in the house was advanced to a seat in the United States senate. He has made a fine reputation there, and is one of the most vigorous thinkers and talkers in the senate. He is a young man and is destined to win great distinction. He is still a hard student and is rapidly perfecting himself in constitutional methods. He lives in Pensacola.

The new senator, Wilkinson Call, lives in Jacksonville and is a young man of exceptionally eloquent address. He is new to public life, but has had great experience on the stump. He represents emphatically the idea of young America in Florida, and is elected by much the same influences, we presume, that put Senator Jones in office. His opponents, white and dark horses, were older men, ex-Congressman Finley, ex-Senator Yulee, and ex-Governor Walker being the ones on whom interest mainly centered. Mr. Call comes of an illustrious family, and is a thoroughbred in every sense. His victory is a brilliant one, and was somewhat unexpected. His eloquence was conceded, and his personal magnetism and popularity a matter of note; but it was thought that he was deficient as an organizer, and could not very well manage his forces. He will make a brilliant senator, and will worthily represent Florida. He was the head of the Tilden electoral ticket in the late election. It is needless to say that his substitution for Conover very much elevates the standard of southern representation. Florida has two of the brightest young senators of them all, and her people must draw a breath of relief at finding Jones and Call in the places of Gilbert and Conover.

The Right to Misrule.

The New York Tribune, in one of its didactic essays upon the "solid south," speaking of the misrule and corruption which existed in the southern states during the era of negro political supremacy, finds an excuse for it all in the wrongs which had been "heaped upon them during the period of slavery." The Tribune implies that the law of retaliation is a correct principle to run through the operations of government. Assuming that the negroes, in their state of slavery, were the victims of gross wrongs and illegal usage, it justifies the negro, when he came into power, in having maltreated, misgoverned, robbed and oppressed his white fellow-citizens. The Tribune is singular in advancing this novel justification. We do not remember of any press or politician who has anticipated that able journal in this matter.

The Tribune is wrong, however, in this, that it was not the negro who performed those marvelous frauds and engineered that villainous system of misrule which made infamous the reconstruction era of southern republicanism. It was not the negro who devised and pursued the schemes of robbery which characterized the radical governments of the south, and have made their name a stench in the nostrils of honest people. The negro had little more to do with the management of governmental affairs in these states then he has now. He was a voter and it was by the power of his ballot that others shared the opportunities of public plunder and assiduously improved them. The Tribune does the southern negro injustice when it charges him with the corruption and misrule under the late republican governments, and a greater injustice when it goes on to excuse him for those crimes by saying that they were retaliatory.

It was not the negro, we repeat, but the carpet-bagger, the facile genius of evil whose birth-place and school-house were both north of Mason and Dixon's line. This new development of political science, this evolved marplot and educated thief, is the real author and perpetrator of the schemes of corruption and wholesale plunder of the days of reconstruction and after. He is the person upon whom the Tribune should fix its virtuous gaze, and it is for him that the plaster of palliation is needed. When the people of the whole country know that it was by the agency of the negro's ballot that these typical scoundrels were elevated to office and power, and that once there installed, their care for the negro quickly evaporated, it is rank cruelty in the Tribune to charge all the misdeeds of the adventurers upon their dupes. The negro is not benefited by misrule or public robbery, and he has learned this to his cost. It is this knowledge which induces him now in the south to cast his ballot for honest men instead of imported rogues. The negro was made the cat's-paw for the carpet-bagger and his share of the chestnuts was slim indeed. Excuses such as the Tribune makes for him are wholly gratuitous and not likely to be received as kind in spirit or correct in principle.

A Republican Estimate of the Negro.

Just as we were about to complain of a dearth of patriots in this widely-extended and influential republic, Windom, with his winning ways, flounders out from under a voluminous array of proposed government subsidies and presents himself to the country at large and the colored man in particular. We have alluded at some length to his resolution looking to the colonization of the negro in some of the western territories and made such comment as the importance of the subject seemed to justify; but, not content with the advertising which he has already received in the newspapers, Mr. Windom has made himself the victim of a reporter of the Washington Post, and his confessions to that enterprising journalist are at least worthy of a passing notice.

It should be observed, in the first place, that while the candor with which Mr. Windom unbosoms himself is extraordinary, he does not, nevertheless, unfold the details of his plan. It is his desire, he says, in something like a burst of confidence, not to remove the negroes from the south, but to scatter them—sling them around loose, as it were—and divide them up so they won't do anybody any harm. "It is only "where they are in the majority," remarked Mr. Windom, "that this "pressure is brought to bear upon them." The "pressure" to which the senator thus delicately alludes is the intimidation and violence which he and his republican colleagues charged are practiced by the southern whites; and these things are in vogue only where the blacks are in the majority. Mr. Windom is almost as swift to unconsciously expose the mendacity of his own party, as the fellow, Breda, who was examined in New Orleans recently by the Teller smelling committee. This audacious perjurer solemnly swore that in his parish, where the whites were outnumbered by the blacks four to one, there were most disgraceful outrages at the last election, and as for intimidation, why, that was an every-day occurrence. Such a story as this refutes itself, as a matter of course, for, albeit the colored man is not especially noted for valor, it is unreasonable to believe that four thousand negro voters would allow themselves to be bull-dozed and outraged by one thousand whites. If they do, then there is no remedy for it, and the Teller committee, apart from the effect that the perjuries it is collating will have upon the various senatorial contests, are wasting their time. It must be added that the negroes in Breda's parish seem to be fond of the bull-dozing process, for we do not hear that they are moving away. Mr. Windom's statement is nearly as absurd as Breda's perjuries, for he seems to rate the colored men as so many cattle, to be kicked and cuffed about and abused at the will and pleasure of anybody who may desire a little amusement in the bull-dozing line. Indirectly, the resolution of Mr. Windom is a slur upon the negroes, but his assumption that they are too cowardly to defend themselves against outrage and intimidation, even when in the majority, is a direct insult to the colored race, which, if the senator's views are correct, is not likely to be resented.

There is another portion of Senator Windom's remarks to the Washington reporter which deserves the serious consideration of the colored voters of the south. The senator is, above all things, anxious that sectional issues shall be removed. "If we can distribute the "colored population"—we quote from the report of the interview—"so that there "would be no fear of its ruling, it would, "in my opinion, settle the sectional "issues." This is a fine, large cud of consolation for the colored people to chew upon, and while they are engaged in the serious ruminations which must necessarily ensue if they have any just appreciation of the situation, they should not fail to remember that Mr. Windom is one of the stalwart republicans, and that he and the party leaders are inspiring this new raid upon the blacks. It is a very happy scheme from a republican stand-point, and as Mr. Windom suggestively remarks to the reporter, "there may be more in the idea than is generally supposed." As for the negro, he may truly be said to be between the upper and nether mill-stones of poverty and republican duplicity. His only refuge is the friendship of the southern people and his only political safety lies in the direction of southern democracy. The colored people in Georgia, more fortunate than their race in other states, do not need to be informed of these things, but they have a very lively interest in aiding to repel these republican attacks upon their rights.

The Inter-State Militia Convention.

A convention of militia officers was held at New York last week, in which sixteen states were represented. Louisiana was represented by General Beauregard and Colonel Dabney H. Maury, South Carolina by General E. W. Morse, North Carolina by Adjutant-General Jones, and Missouri by three prominent officers in her militia. The delegates represented 80,000 militiamen, and the result of their deliberations is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance. After a thorough discussion of the subject in hand, a bill was framed which the delegates hope congress will pass. This bill provides that all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age, except such as the law exempts, shall constitute the militia. This militia shall be divided into two classes—the active, to be known as the national or state guard, and the inactive, to be known as the reserve militia. The active militia shall consist of such regular uniformed and enlisted troops as are, or may be, organized in pursuance to such laws as have been or may be passed by the legislatures, and shall be first called out for service. The reserve militia is to be liable to no active duty except when called into active service in time of war, riot or insurrection. In time of peace, the number of the national or state guard upon which a state shall be entitled to receive aid under the new act should not exceed 700 regular uniformed commissioned officers and enlisted men for each representative in congress.

The bill provides that the organization of the militia of the states and territories shall be prescribed by their legislatures respectively, and that such organization shall conform as closely as possible to the method prescribed for the regular army; that in times of peace the number, rank, and duties of the staff officers and the organization of bureaus of administration shall be such as the legislature shall direct; and that when called into the service of the United States the president shall assign and designate the commanders of brigades and divisions which he may organize, and the numbers, ranks, and duties of the staff officers shall be the same as prescribed for the regular army; the active militia shall be furnished with complte dress and equipments, to be worn when the militia is called out for active service, and whenever the military authorities of the states may direct. One million dollars is to be appropriated for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, and other ordnance and quartermaster's stores for the active militia of the several states and territories, and that such shall be apportioned among the several states and territories in proportion to the number of their regularly organized and uniformed active militia in service on the 1st day of December in each year.

The bill further provides for the appointment of an adjutant-general in each state, acting under the governor, but reporting in several respects to the secretary of war; for the inspection at stated times of the militia of each state by an United States officer; for the maintenance of at least one rifle range by each state; for prizes to promote rifle practice; for the assignment of regular officers to duty upon the application of any regimental, division, or brigade commander, "whenever the public interests will admit," and for at least one annual encampment in each state.

General Hancock, General Gilmore and other army officers participated in the discussions of the convention, and gave their assent to the bill that we have synopsized. Before adjourning, the convention resolved itself into a national militia association, and decided to hold the next convention at St. Louis on the thirteenth of next September. In the permanent executive committee, Georgia is represented by General E. P. Alexander, Alabama by General Burton D. Fry, and South Carolina by General B. H. Rutledge. The proposed law should be carefully considered before the time of the St. Louis meeting, for it is plain that a determined effort will be made next winter to increase, by an act of congress, the efficiency of the militia and make it national. Two dangers are to be apprehended—an encroachment upon the rights and independence of the states, and a foisting of decayed officers of the regular army upon the people. The St. Louis meeting can and should provide against these things, and yet leave the bill so that it will strengthen the militia, thereby lending additional security to all classes and interests.

THE latest development of heathenism in Massachusetts is a man who ran away with $100,000 belonging to a missionary society.

A PARAGRAPHER, announcing that Jeems Gordong Bennett has just paid six thousand pounds to the Earl of Roseberry for three horses, adds: "He is now negotiating for "the purchase of some donkeys for use on "the Herald." Ah, indeed! We thought the editorial staff of the Herald was full.

IN inaugurating an Indian war in the winter, the government agents and Schurz evidently mean that it shall last all the summer.

WE are afraid the editor of the Buffalo Express does not, even yet, appreciate our patriotism. Commenting upon what we recently said in regard to Colonel Fred. Grant's frequent combats with the deadly cocktail, he remarks: "There is a hidden "meaning here. Are we to suppose that "Fred. Grant didn't purchase the beverages "in question with his own money? For "surely the editor of THE CONSTITUTION "would not allude to them if it were clearly "none of his business." Does the Express really believe that the movements and habits of the talented son of "the greatest living American" are none of our business. Has it come to this that we of the south are to be denied even the poor privilege of admiring the noble Ulysses and his son? To admire their talents and their accomplishments ought to be the privilege of every citizen of the republic. So far as we are concerned, we defy the editor of the Express to extinguish our admiration for the Grants, the Babcocks and the Belknaps.

SCHURZ is waiting eagerly for the campaign of 1880 to open. He has speeches to suit both parties, and he anticipates a lively competition.

THE members of the American Liars' Quadliteral have different methods. Eli Perkins lies because he can't help it. George Alfred Townsend drifts into unveracity to show off his elegant literary style. Howard Carroll lies as a matter of business. Redpath lies because he is paid to do it, and because he finds it congenial. These noble and accomplished journalists will be known in history as "the Big Four."

THUS far, Ossie Flipper, the colored cadet, has failed to send us a copy of his book. This is unkind in Ossie.

THE handwriting of the able man who compiles the "Personal Intelligence" and mince-pie recipes for the New York Herald is very peculiar. He makes an H that looks like a K, and this gives rise to very embarrassing complications.

SOUTHERN editors will learn with regret that Pinchback carries a razor.

MR. DANA is not pushing the fraud discussion with the fiery vigor that once characterized him. At present Mr. Conkling seems to be carrying off the honors in this direction. Mr. Dana should stir up his poets and once more put the machinery of denunciation in motion.

WE would be glad to see John Sherman nominated for governor of Ohio by the republicans. The honesty of the citizens of one state at least ought to be gauged before the millennium drifts in upon us.

THE regular troops of our great and glorious republic are still engaged in pursuing a little squad of starving Indians, and Mr. Hayes has taken no steps to remove the wretched humbug who is at the head of the department of the interior.

THE New York Tribune says "there is a "strong flavor of old times" in the way the southern papers are snarling at it. It is a pity there is not a strong flavor of old times about the Tribune as well. The firm and strong hand of Horace Greely would be quite an acquisition to our New York contemporary just now. As to the snarling, it may be sufficient to say that the Tribune's list of southern exchanges is probably larger than ours; but people are not in the habit of snarling at that which amuses them.

A NEAR-SIGHTED Cincinnati professor says the bane of our civilization is the horse. We have all along been of the opinion that it was the ass—the average republican ass.

WILL the members of congress deem it amiss if we venture to suggest that the Philadelphia quinine monopolists be broken up? This is a very serious matter to poor people.

THE metropolitan papers do not ridicule Brother Talmage as formerly. We are glad of it. It is an evidence of progress. Colonel Delancy Kane, the charming English hostler, and his accomplished white hat, won their spurs in a few short experiments in the tally-ho business, but Talmage has been preaching for years in Brooklyn, and has received nothing but ridicule. If he has really conquered this, both he and the metropolitan press are to be congratulated.

IN GENERAL.

—Death is as much a physiological necessity as life, and it is as sure to follow.

—The girls are rapidly coming to the front in Maine. There are 6,000 of them teaching in the public schools of that state.

—Chains are worse than rifle balls, and death more sweet than loss of liberty even to a Cheyenne Indian.

—On the authority of Mr. Nimm, of the American board of statistics, the people of the United States consume liquor costing them at retail $595,784,784 annually, while the English excise returns show a consumption of liquor of the value of $710,041,155.

—The late Representative Schleicher weighed three hundred and fifty pounds a little while before he died.

—The chapter mottoes in George Eliot's later works are understood to be Mr. Lewis's running commentary on her work.

—The Free Press says a Detroit woman observes that if she was Bob Ingersoll's wife she'd make him believe there was a hell, or snatch him ball-headed.

—Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, of South Carolina, has presented to the Smithsonian institute a fossil tooth, found 1,900 feet below the surface of the ground at Charleston.

—Two more ocean cables are to be laid; this time from France to America. This will undoubtedly cause the reduction of rates.

—Caleb Cushing hated dusters. He never would allow a servant to dust his room. If any attempted it, Caleb himself would get up and dust.

—A fire broke out at army headquarters in Chicago as soon as Fred. Grant left town. Old army officers have for many years feared that something would happen if Lieutenant Fred. left the city.—New Orleans Picayune.

—The bodies of two United States army officers were consigned to the same tomb at San Antonio last Sunday. They were those of Lieutenants Helenus Dodt and Lewis Warrington. They died of pneumonia.

—According to a vice-regal order "it is the pleasure of her royal highness and his excellency that the Ottawa troop of cavalry shall in future be honored by being designated 'The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.'"

—Ex-Representative Caldwell, of Alabama, who came within six votes of being appointed clerk of the present congress, and whose failure was the result of speakership combinations, announces himself as a candidate for the clerkship of the next house.

—The Darwinian maxim that the heaviest and finest seeds tend to produce the finest plants has found support in the observations and tests made by Mr. A. S. Wilson on turnip seeds. Large seeds gave a product of 2 pounds 7 ounces per seed, against 2 pounds 1¼ ounces in the case of small seeds.

Dr. Brown's Shawl-Necks.

New York Sun.

The Shawl-neck cocks with which Dr. Brown, of Georgia, proposes to whip anything wearing gaffs and feathers that Kentuckians or Tennesseans can bring into the pit at New Orleans on the 20th of February, are, by all accounts, a very game breed of birds. Success has attended their fighting in five inter-state matches, if their record is correctly given. At Atlanta the Dusty Millers were so decisively and unexpectedly dusted that one backer of these famous Alabama birds found himself poorer by $11,000 after the battle was over. The Shawl-necks next got away with the game cocks of South Carolina at Augusta; and afterward gave a walk of imported Cuban chickens good reason to wish they had stayed where they were hatched. A lot of Irish Reds from Long Island were the next to give way before the onset of the Georgia fowls, and then the Shawl-necks were ready to tackle the formidable Chany Eyes of North Carolina. Arriving on the ground not in the best fighting trim, they nevertheless overcame the tar-heel chickens in sixteen out of nineteen mortal combats. After these achievements it is not surprising that Georgia sporting men point with modest pride to the Shawl-necks as invincible birds, though it might be well to remember that the uncertainties of cock-fighting, as of horse racing, are great. Dr. Brown's ironclad chickens come from a long series of crossing of game breeds, which finally resulted in a heavy-set, baggy-necked, square-breasted cock of dangerous pluck and muscle. If they triumph over the Kentucky Bumminjuns at New Orleans, the crowding of their Georgia backers will no doubt be sonorous.

A Keg of Dynamite.

Washington special to Philadelphia Record.

It is evident that the bomb shell which Sherman pitched into the executive session of the senate the other day relative to the New York appointments was only the opening shot of the fight. Senator Conkling and his crowd have been in an outwardly quiescent state since, but the New Yorker has been quietly massing and counting his forces, and as soon as the republican caucus of the New York assembly shall have duly nominated him to the senate, as it is expected to do on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, he will renew the fight on his side and secure the rejection of the president's appointments almost beyond a doubt. Meanwhile the president has made the most startling demonstration yet. On Friday last he told a prominent Ohio republican, and personal friend, that, if the senate did reject any of the New York appointments which he had sent in, he would call an extra session of the senate after the 4th of March and send in some appointments which the democratic senate would confirm. Secretary Evarts admits that the president has made such a threat, but he is very conservative, and has expressed the opinion that the president does not really mean what he said and would not probably call an extra session as he has threatened.

What Manufacturing Accomplishes.

Springfield Republican.

We review this morning another of our neighboring manufacturing hamlets, the smart little village of Chicopee Falls, which is only three and a half miles from the Springfield depot by the nearest highway. The industries of the place will be found to include a great variety of novel and interesting branches of manufacturing, one mill alone employing 1,000 hands and turning out 400,000 yards of cotton goods, chiefly cotton-flannel, a week, and the products of half a dozen concerns finding a foreign market. But in financial record Chicopee Falls must be called the banner village, for, with all its manufactories and 25 or 30 stores, no single instance of failure or bankruptcy is remembered. It is not to be wondered at in view of this remarkable experience that the people of the place should be exceptionally genial and contented.

The Inwardness of Platt's Nomination

New York Letter to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The caucus contest for the Connecticut senatorial nomination was a fight between the Hawley men and Jewell's forces. Platt's success was, in fact, Hawley's triumph. Had Jewell been nominated now, Hawley would have been shut out as a candidate for nomination, to succeed Eaton in 1880, as Jewell and Hawley are both in the Hartford district. The second choice of the Platt men was Hawley. An analysis of the vote shows that the latter received on one ballot or another the votes of nearly two-thirds of the caucus. But they could not be concentrated for him so long as there was a chance for Platt's success, which was not the result of any combination with Jewell. The result is, it is thought, ends Jewell's political career, and gives Hawley a long lead if the next legislature is republican.

Grant Controls Illinois.

Chicago Times.

Among politicians at the national capital the expected return of Logan to the senate causes little comment. The effect has been discounted by the expectation. The view of the old Grant ringster that it is another index of the present strength of the Grant reaction is generally conceded. That the Grant men have got full possession of the machine in Illinois; that they will probably be able by its appliances to give their idol a solid Illinois delegation, and remove all doubts of his getting the Illinois electoral vote, are opinions which no one has the courage to dispute. That Illinois can be counted for Grant is considered to be the presidential signification of Logan's apparently easy triumph over all opposition.

Have We States?

Washington Post.

A long debate in the senate is predicted over the Edmunds resolution respecting the amendments and the substitute therefor presented yesterday by Senator Morgan from the democratic caucus. A distinct line of demarkation between federal and state sovereignty will be contended for by the democratic senators, while Mr. Edmunds and his republican associates will advocate extreme views of federal authority, views which if carried out, will make state governments little more than an arrangement for registering the decrees of the central power. In the six weeks that are left of this congress there will be small time for the expected discussion, unless the most important routine business is neglected.

Lynn Shoemakers Coming South.

Boston Globe.

There is now being formed in Lynn, Mass., a company of shoemakers, who propose to send a committee through the southern states to find a good location in which to start a large shoe-factory. The company will consist of about one hundred shoemakers, with their families. They will each have a small capital to work upon, and their place of location will be where they receive the most encouragement. The committee will first go to Texas, and from there through the southern states.

Ante-Bellum Moonshine.

Washington Dispatch to Baltimore Sun, dem.

The lamentations and regrets of many people in the south over the good old times "before the war," have been the subject of numerous stories and jests. The last is related by a New Yorker just from Charleston. A few nights since he was promenading the Battery in company with a well-known citizen of Charleston, and remarked on the beautiful play of the moonlight on the water. "Ah, yes," the Charleston gentleman replied: "but, my dear sir, you should have been here and seen that moon before the war."

An Attempt to Seduce General Gordon.

Washington Special to Baltimore Gazette.

Senator Gordon to-day received a long argumentative letter from one of the most prominent democrats in Georgia insisting that the only salvation for the democracy in the next campaign was to nominate Hayes for a second term, and asking the co-operation of the senator in this measure. He was answered that the senator was in favor of nominating a straightout democrat in 1880 and could not consider the plan proposed.

Logan's Hour of Triumph.

Chicago News.

"The swarthy Egyptian: Black Jack Logan."—See Times and Tribune.

He's not dying, Egypt, dying
Nor his life ain't ebbing fast.
Every enemy he's defying,
Like a Trojan, to the last.

He is kicking, Egypt, kicking,
Full of life and full of vim;
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Haven't got the drop on him!

—Daily News.

Bayard Still Looming.

Cincinnati Commercial.

If Paul now stood upon Mars Hill (or pa's either for that matter) and could look westward across the broad Atlantic, he would see Senator Bayard towering over the democratic party like the Pantheon above the peasant's hut. If that expression is too classic, we may remark by way of a liberal translation, that Bayard is the tall shellbark among the democratic scrub-oaks.

Good for the Paper Maker.

Washington Post.

There are nearly eight thousand bills now pending in both ends of the capitol. There is nothing in the fundamental or statutory law to prevent any citizen of the republic from having his bill introduced. It is a good thing for the paper dealers and the printer.

A Shining Example.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

The fact that Illinois will return John A. Logan to the United States senate is a shining example to young men with more hair than brains that often the individual with a big moustache is more successful than the one with a large brain.

Davis a Dead Weight.

Philadelphia Record.

Senator David Davis has threatened to cast himself into the arms of the republicans. When he does so the republicans will gather unto patruch than profit. It was his dead weight that turned the scale against the democrats on a certain historical occasion.

A Matter of Evidence.

New York Star.

Caleb Cushing died worth $1,000,000. He made it legitimately. If John Sherman were to die, his estate would be rated in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. As to whether he made it legitimately would depend upon who the witnesses were.

He Dare Not Do It.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Hayes is threatening to veto the buncombe pension bill passed by congress the other day, which will take from twenty to fifty millions of dollars from the treasury. He hasn't nerve to do it.

The Junketers in the South.

Washington Post.

It is to be hoped that the Teller committee is enjoying its southern tour. Further than this, the country has little interest in its feeble proceedings.

Pause, Young Man.

New Haven Register.

Sam. Bowles is said to have apologized for the length of an article because he had not time to write a short one. Think of this, young man, when next your pen gets to wiggling.

What It Hurts Most.

New York Star.

The Washington Post denounces John Sherman as the Visigoth of the nineteenth century. That is a pretty sweeping denunciation, but it's awfully unkind to the Visigoth.

The Mourner Found.

Philadelphia Times.

The old conundrum, "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" is answered. The Chicago Tribune does, and that most lugubriously.

Too Much Sherman in it.

New Haven Register.

The Burnside bill has grown intensely unpopular within a few days. The Shermanizing drift of it has settled it forever. It cannot pass.

The First Fruit.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pomeroy is looming up in Kansas as the first fruit of the booming of the Grant movement.

That Illinois Uproar.

Boston Post.

Mrs. Logan is working for her husband. That accounts for all the bustle.

Returning Thanks.

Chicago Times.

Thanks to the machine and Mrs. Logan.

Janette's Hair.

Oh, loosen the snood that you wear, Janette,
Let me tangle a hand in your hair, my pet,
For the world to me had no daintier sight
Than your brown hair veiling your shoulders white.

It was brown with a golden gloss, Janette,
It was finer than silk of floss, my pet,
'Twas a beautiful mist falling down to your waist,
'Twas a thing to be braided, and jeweled and kissed—
'Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette,
It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet,
But warmly and softly it loved to caress
Your round white neck and your wealth of tress,
Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming glory, Janette,
Revealing the old dear story, my pet,
They were with the chastened tinge of the sky
When the trout leaps quickest to snap the fly,
And they matched with your golden hair, my pet.

Your lips—but I have no words, Janette—
They were fresh as the twitter of birds, my pet,
When the spring is young, and the roses are wet
With the dew-drops in each red blossom set,
And they suited your gold brown hair, my pet.

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Janette,
'Twas a silken and golden snare, my pet,
But so gentle the bondage, my soul did implore
The right to continue your slave evermore,
With my fingers enmeshed in your hair, my pet.

Thus ever I drempt what you were, Janette,
With your lips and your eyes and your hair, my pet;
In the darkness of desolate years I moan,
And my tears fall bitterly over the stone
That covers your golden hair, my pet.

MILES O'

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—An escaped convict was caught in Walton county the other day.

—Mrs. Harriet E. Boring, wife of Dr. Jesse Boring, of Augusta, is dead.

—Tennille, on the Central railroad, does a big cotton business, and is rapidly improving.

—Mr. J. S. England, jr., an estimable young man, died recently in Jackson county.

—Some one applied the torch to the grass and trees in the Columbus cemetery last Tuesday, and caused considerable damage.

—Macon incendiaries seem to have designs upon a butcher shop in that vicinity. This is nuts for Thornton.

—The Ledger publishing company, of Macon, will shortly issue a volume of poems from the pen of Mr. John D. Ross.

—Henry M. Turner, colored, who is well known throughout the state as an amateur radical leader in Georgia, preached in Madison last Sunday.

—Mr. William C. Davis, formerly of Eatonton, is now one of the editors of the Sandersville Courier. We trust that he will be successful in his new field.

—Mr. John H. Hodges, editor of the Irwinton Southerner and Appeal, was married recently to Miss Kate V. Norwood, of Houston county.

—Mr Otho Ellison, of Milledgeville, attempted to commit suicide in Twiggs county recently by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. The young man is in a very critical condition.

—The Augusta News says that Ned Purcell is fifty-one years old and still remembers vividly, the first time his kind mother took him on her lap and explained to him, by practical illustration, how varied are the uses of the slipper.

—Colonel E. C. Anderson, has declined to be candidate for mayor of Savannah in opposition to Captain Wheaton, the democratic nominee. The independents might have saved themselves the trouble of nominating him in the first place.

—The Forest News says that H. W. Bell, Esq., Ordinary of Jackson county, gives notice that by direction of the executive department of the state of Georgia, the superintendents and managers who made up and signed the consolidated returns of the elections for county officers, at Jefferson, the day after said election was held, are hereby notified and required to meet at the court-house in Jefferson, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1879, to revise their returns of said election from each district, that was filed with the clerk, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was a mistake in making up said returns for the office of coroner, as alleged, to correct the same and report the result of said examination to the executive department.

—Covington Star: We are pained to learn that the infant child of Mr. Lucien Smith, of Convers, has become totally blind in one eye and nearly so in the other. This is a sad misfortune, and the parents and afflicted child have our heartfelt sympathies. We have not learned the cause of its affliction.

—Walton County Vidette: There have been two homicides committed above here within the past week—both negroes—and both committed by negroes. The first is the case of a negro man named Harry Kilgore, by a mere boy whose name we did not learn, at a colored frolic, six miles north of this place. Deceased was an overbearing negro and during the frolic pushed the boy out of his way and made some threats, and the boy drew a pistol and perforated his abdominal viscera, which resulted in death about three days afterward. The boy ran off and has not yet been captured. The second case is that of a similar character near Logansville—the negro shot being another great bully. The deceased, it seems, thrashed out the defendant the day before the shooting, and not being satisfied, when he met him the day following told him unless he paid him what he owed him (a very small amount) that he would beat him to death, at the same time attempting to carry out his threat. Whereupon the defendant drew a little pistol and shot him. The wound at first was considered not dangerous, but we hear to-day, Saturday, that he died yesterday morning. No arrest as yet in this case.

—Griffin News: We learn from private sources that yesterday afternoon, late, occurred in our sister city, Forsyth, an encounter between the marshal of the town and a citizen, in which some shots were exchanged. It seems that the trouble grew out of the recent election for marshal. The man elected lived outside the incorporate limits, and it was spoken of by several that he had no right to run, and that his election was illegal. In the afternoon of yesterday the topic was being discussed in front of a store, when the marshal, happening along, caught wind of a remark and "took it up." A quarrel ensued between the man who "remarked" and the marshal, which finally grew into a fierce combat with pistols. They fired away at each other three or four times apiece, and succeeded in wounding a couple of bystanders with their straggling bullets. After the fight, the marshal, we understand, got a double barreled shotgun and defied any five men to "stand forth" and meet him on the "bloody sands," but they didn't "stand forth," and the victorious captain of the police strolled leisurely home, satisfied that he did live in that town and would be marshal or spoil a large sized effort trying. The wounded men are not much hurt.

Important.

Do not let your druggists palm off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds when you inquire for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup or you will be disappointed. Price, 25 cents a bottle. 243

A Dangerous Torpor.

Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously dangerous to those organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing diuretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their evacuative function counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels, and by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb. jan21 d3t tues thur sat &wjan22

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 febjf deodly sat tues thur.

Grand Opportunity to Buy

Dry Goods and Carpets Cheap at the great clearing out sale of

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

jan12 dtf

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of at least 90 per cent, of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Everybody knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co., at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Tome Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For Sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

205 aguI7 deod & weowly am col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&wly

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

GO AND SEE

F. S. CHAPMAN,

—AT—

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

WHERE YOU WILL FIND EVERYTHING kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

A Good Variety of Soaps, Perfumes, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, etc.

—ALSO—

SPICES, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,

—ALL KINDS—

PATENT MEDICINES.

With an experience of thirty years, and with GOOD FACILITIES for buying, the

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

is supplied with the best English, French, German and American Chemicals, bought direct from the best houses in the country. He Compounds all Medicines that are put up at the store and uses none but the best quality. His charges are very moderate, and Physicians and Patients will find it to their interest to try him.

355 jan19 d1w

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates, —AND— MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.

THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

81 nov81dtw

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 mar23...tf oct8

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 22½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.

309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.

296 dec14,1878—d1v

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Courts. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STUDENT AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.

B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers.

Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS.

January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july23 dtyr

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m. B. W. WRENN, Secretary.

26jan15 dtd

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph.

346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy in all Rheumatic Ailments. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y

390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision.

Prescriptions of Oculists filled promptly and Prisme of Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 433 dec22 3m

FRANKLIN

TYPE FOUNDRY,

168 Fine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY CONSENT AND AUTHORIZE MY wife, Mrs. Louisiana Aderhold, to become a Free Dealer after this date, and notify the public accordingly, and I am authorized to act as her agent. Fulton county, Ga.

326 dec24 law4w A. G. ADERHOLD

LOTTERIES.

LA. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—**105th Monthly Drawing.**

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible correspondents agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

236 jan14 d&w3w

7th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
800 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each,	" "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each,	" "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec3&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7,14,21,28

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH, Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURERR ON

ROOFING MATERIALS, Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

Capt. J. H. MORGAN'S Florida Excursion!

WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th 1879, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD AND CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

For Circulars and further particulars apply to Captain J. H. MORGAN, DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Ga. 295 jan17 d1w

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF TANNER & PUTNAM IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. M. Putnam retiring. This January 16th, 1879.

The business hereafter will be continued by L. H. Tanner, who will collect and settle up the business of the old firm. TANNER & PUTNAM.

318 jan19 d3t sun wed fri

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH, FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN .CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of Saddles, Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen. We are prepared to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.

422 dec21 d1m

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day. $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

Printing Office for Sale.

THE MATERIAL OF A NEWSPAPER, BOOK and Job Printing Office for sale very cheap for cash, large Adams Press, half-medium Gordon Press, Stones, Chases, Proof Press, Paper-Cutter, Stands, Office Desks, etc. Large fonts Brevier, Bourgeois, Nonpareil, Small Pica, Pica, etc., eighty-six fonts Job Type, Newspaper Rules, Leads, etc., for first-class daily or weekly. All in good order and little used. Cost over $5,000. $1,500 cash will buy the whole. Address

S. B. T.,

Lock Box 4, Beaufort, S. C.

657 dec31...d2aw3w.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&wly

WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN CO

WAREROOMS 46 UNION SQUARE E 14TH ST. N.Y.

FACTORIES WEST MERIDEN CONN.

THE LEADING ORGAN OF AMERICA.

F. L. FREYER,

GENERAL MANAGER for THE SOUTH.

Also, of the following UNRIVALED

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

KRAKICH & BACH

C. L. GORHAM & CO., RAVEN & CO.,

(LATE RAVEN & BACON.)

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

SOLD AT

Wholesale Factory Prices.

Active Agents Wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Catalogues mailed free on application, and correspondence solicited.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

28 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

Or address F. L. FREYER, 365 jan21 d2w MARIETTA, GA.

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, WILLIAM M. F. DRAKE, 522 dec24-tue fri&tawtilld Commissioners.

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Room included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor, jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Jesse Childress, late of said county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated. January 14th, 1879.

JOHN A. S. CHILDRESS, 260 jan15 d1w3w sun Executor.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Bern, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Seago, and fronting on State or Wallace street 130 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Leavell's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.

R. H. RANDLE, G. W. JOHNSON, 119 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrators.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

Commencing SUNDAY, 19th inst., 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 45 a. m.
Arrive Athens	3 30 p. m.
Arrive Washington	2 00 p. m.
Arrive Camak	1 08 p. m.
Arrive Milledgeville	3 36 p. m.
Arrive Macon	5 20 p. m.
Arrive Augusta	3 18 p. m.

No. 1 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	9 45 a. m.
Leave Macon	7 10 a. m.
Leave Milledgeville	9 08 a. m.
Leave Camak	11 41 a. m.
Leave Washington	10 45 a. m.
Leave Athens	9 15 a. m.
Arrive Atlanta	5 00 p. m.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODAT

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d; in New York at 9 7-16c; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, increasing cloudiness, light rain, with falling barometer and slight changes in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 22, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.11	55	68	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.21	44	84	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30 25	54	80	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30 22	65	78	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.06	59	88	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.03	61	88	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.97	62	77	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.13	60	82	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.17	59	93	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.17	57	82	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.14	44	59	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Smoky.
11:31	30.17	54	61	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.09	57	57	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Fair.
4:56	30.08	59	54	S. W.	Brisk.	.00	Fair.
9 p. m	30.11	55	68	S.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.11	55	68	S.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.11	Maximum ther	.61
Mean daily ther	52.75	Minimum ther	.49
Mean daily humid	61.33	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

DEFFERDED LOCALS.

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409 mar24 dtf oct23

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56 sep6,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,

39 Whitehall Street.

118 jan7 dlm

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—January 23, "Julius Cæsar," Mr. F. C. Bangs.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Storage at low rates—J. J. Williams & Co.

Ocoee House—P. Layton.

Waverley Seminary—Miss Lipscomb.

Executors' Sale—Robert and George Winship.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 23, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Suicides are scarce at present.

—Blind Tom is coming this way.

—Local news is growing duller every day.

—There is a great demand for a variety show.

—The city street force is doing plenty of good work upon the streets.

—Some of the streets of Atlanta are without names.

—The city court is pretty hard at work this week disposing of the criminal docket.

—Several citizens of Atlanta are in attendance upon the Savannah races.

—The street lamps on Broad street bridge are to be put on duty.

—Another railroad convention will be held in Atlanta at an early day.

—It is said that the inmates of the "den" are perfectly harmless.

—The new colored church, located near the rolling-mill, is very nearly completed.

—The military seem to be unanimously in favor of resumption.

—The new sleepers on the Central railroad are said to be very elegant.

—Two days of fine weather, and now it looks as though we are going to have some rain.

—Several of the young ladies of Atlanta can furnish a good pun upon the shortest notice.

March 1st a number of trotting horses will go into training upon Oglethorpe course.

—Mr. C. C. Guilford will meet the Kindergarten class, as usual, Saturday, 3 p. m., Hall Y. M. C. A.

—The city council failed to pass an ordinance to banish passenger agents from the union passenger depot.

—Northern bound passenger trains are arranging for a fast schedule, to be put on at an early day.

—A Western and Atlantic railroad engine jumped the track under the bridge yesterday. It was soon put on the track by a force of track hands.

—It is estimated that the carriage manufacturers of Cincinnati have sold over one thousand buggies and carriages in Georgia during the past six months.

—The purse won by Ben. Hill Tuesday last in the race for three-year-olds upon the Ten Broeck course in Louisville, Ky., at 6:15 p. m. Ben. Hill is owned by Colonel W. A. Brown, of Atlanta.

—Some of the members of the general assembly are in Atlanta. The legislature never resides and the session will be a very long one in.

—Peter Grant, the young son of Mrs. J. W. Fears, who so seriously shot himself a few days ago, was out on the street yesterday. He has almost recovered from his wound.

—The ordinance introduced at the last meeting of the city council of Atlanta, looking to the exemption from street tax of members of our military companies, is discussed at present generally.

—Religious services are being held every day in the basement of the First Presbyterian church—in the morning at ten o'clock in the evening at a quarter past seven. The pastor is aided by Rev. N. Bachman and his brother, Rev. J. W. Bachman, of Chattanooga, who arrived yesterday.

Sacred Concert.

The sacred concert at the Second Baptist church Tuesday night was attended by quite a large and elegant audience. The list of the performers was such as to insure the brilliant success of the concert.

Mrs. Madden in her organ solos won the highest praise of her hearers.

Mr. Spiro sang an excellent bass solo.

Professor Kruger, the organist of the Second Baptist church, won new laurels.

Mr. Robert McCrystal gave two of his finest tenor solos.

Mrs. Weems, one of Atlanta's favorites, sang a soprano solo.

Mrs. James D. Carter won fresh laurels in a solo, and a solo with a strong chorus.

Dr. William Crenshaw and his brother gave a beautiful flute duet.

"The Prayer," from "Moses in Egypt," was sung by a quartette consisting of Miss Wynne, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Long, Mr. Spiro and the excellent chorus. This was one of the most pleasant features of the programme. Professor W. F. Clark was detained by important business and could not be present. The concert was a success and it is hoped that it will soon be repeated.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED JAN. 21, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice; Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Jones vs. Strickland. Appeal, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the court below on an appeal from the court of ordinary, in which court Strickland as guardian of Henry W. Janes had been called on for a settlement of his accounts. Upon the trial in the superior court on appeal, plaintiff introduced the following evidence: The return of Henry Strickland to the ordinary of Fulton county county, in July 1862, by which it appeared that the guardian was due his ward the sum of $370.45. Henry W. Janes sworn for plaintiff, said he was the ward of Henry Strickland. Strickland was his guardian. Was 28 or 29 years old on 7th December, 1870, which was the date of filing his petition in the case in the ordinary's court. Witness first went to defendant, Strickland, in the year 1866, and asked him how the matters of his estate stood; what amount was due witness, and what condition his effects were in, and the said Strickland refused to tell witness how it stood or what amount was due him or what condition his estate was in. But defendant replied to witness that he could take land belonging to defendant until he was satisfied. Witness replied no; all he wanted was for defendant to make the matter safe so he could get his money. Witness, after this conversation, went repeatedly to defendant during the year 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, and asked defendant how his estate stood, and wanted a settlement, but defendant refused to show him the condition of his estate, but defendant said each time that he had the matter fixed. The last time, in 1869, witness went to defendant, defendant said he had enjoined upon his wife to pay witness what he owed him at his (defendant's) death. Defendant, repeatedly in the conversation referred to, told witness that he had lost all his own money by the war, and that witness' money went with it. The reason why witness did not bring suit before the 1st of January, 1870, was that he had confidence in defendant, believing that he had the money belonging to witness safe, as he repeatedly told witness that he had it all fixed. Plaintiff here closed, and the court, on motion of defendant's counsel, nonsuited the plaintiff, the defendant having pleaded the statute of limitations of 1869 in bar of the plaintiff's right to recover; whereupon the plaintiff excepted. The plaintiff became of age in 1862, and the question is whether his case is within the saving clause of the 5th section of the act of 1869, which is as follows: "Provided, That no executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall have the benefit of this act who has acted fraudulently and corruptly in the management of the trust estate." In our judgment the evidence in the record does not show such fraudulent and corrupt conduct on the part of the guardian in the management of his ward's estate as is contemplated by the act of 1869, so as to prevent the operation of that act in his favor and for his benefit.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

John A. Wimpey; Collier & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

Hopkins & Glenn, for defendant.

Groyer vs. Kennedy. Illegality, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

Robert C. Groyer sued the Atlanta rolling mill company in Fulton superior court, and obtained judgment. The company carried it to the supreme court, giving a supersedeas bond, with John D. Gray and Allen Kennedy as sureties. The judgment was affirmed by the supreme court, and this affirmance was made the judgment of the superior court on May 7, 1873. On the 23d November, 1877, execution was issued against the company as principal and Gray and Kennedy as sureties, and on December 8, 1877, was levied on property of Kennedy. No judgment was entered on the supersedeas bond. On December 22, 1877, Kennedy filed an affidavit of illegality to the execution on the grounds—

1. Because no judgment had been entered on the bond.

2. Because the failure to enter judgment at the April term, 1873, or any subsequent term, increased his risk as surety and discharged him. The judgment would have been a lien upon the property of Gray and his co-surety, and he could have paid it off and controlled it.

3. Because, when the judgment should have been entered, to-wit: May 7, 1873, Gray was solvent and could have been coerced to pay his half of the judgment, and he has since become insolvent, which damages and discharges Kennedy.

4. Because the failure to enter judgment from May 7, 1873, to November 23, 1877—four years, six months and sixteen days increased his risk—damaged and discharged him in this: if the fi. fa. had been issued at the time required by law against him and Gray, he could have paid it off and controlled it against Gray, who was solvent on May 7, 1873, but has since become insolvent, and he could not collect it out of him, neither all nor any part.

5. Because, when the judgment was rendered and affirmed, and for a considerable time subsequent thereto, the Scofield Rolling Mill company, the successors of the Atlanta Mining and Rolling Mill company, was solvent and able to pay said judgment, but has since become insolvent. It was liable for said judgment, and could have been forced to pay it. The failure to take steps to collect the judgment and to issue execution, or to enter judgment on bonds, etc., damaged, and discharged him.

Counsel for plaintiff in fi. fa. moved to dismiss the affidavit as insufficient in law.

Counsel for Kennedy moved to quash the fi. fa. because no judgment had been entered on the supercedeas bond.

The court refused to dismiss the affidavit, but passed an order quashing the fi. fa. and sustaining the illegality as to the first grounds. Whereupon the plaintiff in fi. fa. excepted. The main controlling question in this case is whether the execution which issued in favor of the plaintiff against the Atlanta mining and rolling mill company as principal and John D. Gray and Allen Kennedy, as securities, on a supercedeas bond, in a case carried up to this court in which the judgment of the court below was affirmed, was a valid and legal execution as against the securities without a formal judgment having been entered up against them on said supersedeas bond. The solution of that question involves the construction of the act of the general assembly of the 28th of October, 1870, which declares that when the judgment of the court below shall be affirmed in the supreme court, "It shall and may be lawful for the party gaining such case in the supreme court to enter up judgment against the principal and his securities on said bond in the same way and manner that judgment is entered up on appeal bonds, or bonds given for the stay of execution." This act should be construed in view of the then existing law in relation to entering judgment on appeal bonds or bonds given for the stay of execution. By the 3571st section of the code it is declared that in all cases of appeal where security has been given, the plaintiff or his attorney may enter up judgment against the principal and surety jointly and severally, etc. But in cases in which bond and security has been given for the stay of an execution for sixty days, as provided by the 3661st section, and after the expiration of that time, if the judgment is not paid, execution shall then issue against the party and his security without further proceedings there on; code 3662. Thus it will be perceived that when bond and security has been given for the stay of an execution (which is analagous to a supersede as bond), no judgment on the bond is required to authorize an execution to issue against the party obtaining the stay of execution and his security, but that the execution shall issue against such party and his security without further proceedings thereon. The true intent and meaning of the act of 1870 was to declare that the party gaining his case in the supreme court might, if he thought proper to do so enter up judgment against the principal and his securities on the supersedeas bond in the same way and manner that judgment is rendered up on appeal bonds, or he might proceed on the bond as on bonds given for the stay of execution, that either mode of proceeding should be lawful and binding, and such in effect was the ruling of this court in Munroe vs. Dumas, 42 Georgia Rep. 258, and in Young vs. Wise, 45 Georgia Rep. 81. The order therefore quashing the plaintiff's fi. fa. was error. It necessarily follows from the view that we have taken of the plaintiff's fi fa which issued on the supercedeas bond for the condemnation money in the cause, that the court erred in overruling the plaintiff's motion to dismiss the defendants affidavit of illegality. The defendant as security could at any time have caused the execution to be issued, and could have paid off and took control of it and enforced his collection out of the property of the parties who were liable for its payment, all the parties to the execution being liable for the payment thereof in the same manner as an execution issued on a bond given for the stay of an execution. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiff in error.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for defendant.

Sewell vs. Holland. Partition, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where a tenant in common bargains away the whole property, not as his own in severalty, but as the joint property of himself and his co-tenant, holding himself out as authorized to represent the latter in making the bargain, and the purchaser pays part or all of the price and enters into possession, claiming under both tenants as his vendors, the co-tenant is not ousted if he gave his fellow no authority, written or verbal, to make the bargain, and if he did not afterwards ratify by receiving part of the proceeds, or otherwise. Any title, legal or equitable, which the purchaser thus acquires will attach upon only the undivided interest of the tenant with whom he actually dealt, and when his title to that interest becomes complete, he will be a tenant in common with the other original co-tenant. See 56 Ga., 659. If, however, there was either authority or ratification the result would be the same as if both tenants had in person taken part in the transaction, and the purchaser would be entitled to assert his purchase equally against both.

2. The actual possession of land is notice to all the world of whatever rights the occupant really has in the premises. Those under whom he entered, or with whom he is in privity, cannot, pending his possession, clothe a vendee with any right, legal or equitable, which they themselves could not assert against him. His possession warns everybody to inquire, if not into what he claims, at least into what he is entitled to claim rightfully.

3. A tenant in common having, by deed duly signed and sealed, and purporting to be made on a valuable consideration, conveyed his undivided interest in the premises, his vendee became a tenant in common in his stead. The co-tenant cannot prevent partition at the instance of such vendee, on the ground that the consideration of the deed was, in part, a corrupt agreement between the vendor and the vendee to compound a felony. The vendor not repudiating his conveyance for any latent vice in the consideration (even if such would be his privilege), the co-tenant has no right to inquire into the consideration as a means of resisting the application for partition. Only when the principles of justice require it will the consideration of a deed (the contract being executed, not executory) be scrutinized through extrinsic evidence. Code, section 2690.

Judgment reversed.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, H. C. Peeples; E. P. Howell, for plaintiff in error.

Collier & Collier; P. L. Mynatt, for defendant.

Sewell vs. The State. Forcible Entry, from Atlanta City Court.

BLECKLEY, J.

A landlord who enters upon his tenant by means of legal process, duly executed by a lawful officer, in the ordinary method of removing a tenant holding over, is not guilty of a forcible entry, though the affidavit upon which the warrant issued was false in alleging that the term had expired. The force involved in the offence of forcible entry is private force unlawfully exerted. The public force of the state lawfully exercised cannot be the means of a criminal entry. Whoever, in the prescribed mode, calls the law to his assistance instead of taking the law into his own hands, commits no breach of the peace, though in making the call he may commit perjury.

Judgment reversed.

John B. Goodwin, for plaintiff in error.

Howard Van Epps, City Solicitor, for the state.

Finney vs. Mayor & Co. Illegality, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

Discharge granted in bankruptcy pending a suit in the state court commenced before the proceedings in bankruptcy and duly served, is matter for plea in such suit. It cannot, after judgment in that suit, be set up by affidavit of illegality attacking the judgment.

Judgment affirmed.

John A. Wimpey, for plaintiff in error.

T. P. Westmoreland, for defendants.

Archer vs. Hardwick. Claim, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The statutory exemptions of realty and personalty which obtained when the constitution of 1868 was adopted, and which are now embraced in section 2040 of the code, were not abrogated or superseded by the constitution, or by the homestead act of that year. After the homestead system of the constitution was established, a debtor could avail himself of that system or of the prior statutory exemptions at his option. He could, as to his subsequent contracts, take the benefit of either, but not both.

2. The wife of a debtor having, after his refusal to apply, secured the statutory exemptions, his assent to her application will be presumed until the contrary appears. At least, this presumption will be indulged where, though his creditors complain of her interference with his rights of property, he does not complain.

3. In January, 1876, it was not necessary to give any notice or make any publication in connection with the claim of the statutory exemptions. Nor was it necessary to have the land surveyed or platted, unless the tract contained more than the number of acres exempt. Nor was it necessary that the insolvency of the debtor should be made to appear.

4. Though the exempted land is liable under the act of 1874, for its purchase money, it is not liable for money expended, before any right of exemption was asserted, in paying for improvements and for work and labor done upon the premises.

5. The wife has sufficient interest in the premises to entitle her to claim in her own name, in order to maintain the exemption and prevent a sale under execution against the husband.

Judgment affirmed.

Julius L. Brown; S. N. Connally, for plaintiff in error.

George T. Fry; A. C. King, for defendant.

Wm. Rich & Co. vs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. Illegality, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

Where six cases on small notes were pending in a justice court, in order to have summons of garnishment lawfully to issue, there must be affidavit and bond in each case, and the summons must be issued and served in each. If there be but one proceeding for all the cases, and the garnishees are served only with one summons for all, they need not answer at all, but may take advantage of the illegal proceeding by affidavit of illegality. The attempt to consolidate six cases into one and sue the garnishees for $477.81 in one proceeding is beyond the jurisdiction of any justice court, and the whole proceeding is void.

Judgment reversed.

S. Weil; L. J. Winn, for plaintiffs in error.

Candler & Thomson; H. C. Peeples, for defendants.

Wm. Harris vs. The State. Assault, from the city court of Atlanta.

JACKSON, J.

1. While the presiding judge may ask such pertinent questions as he pleases of the witness to elucidate the truth of the case, he should be certain not to exercise the right in such manner as to intimate an opinion against the prisoner; and where, after a witness has testified to the good and peaceful character of the defendant, and no testimony had been adduced in respect to the defendant's having beaten his wife with a butcher's file or otherwise, the judge asked the witness, "Mr. Chisholm, have you not heard that defendant once beat his wife with a butcher's file?" Held, that the question ought not to have been asked by the judge, because it might have produced the impression and probably did produce it that the presiding judge considered the defendant a bad man, as he intimated that he, the judge, had heard about his beating his wife, and because the judge thereby intimated an opinion against defendant.

2. The court in charging the jury erred in telling them that it was the duty of the defendant to put down his knife before he advanced upon the prosecutor, there being some evidence that he had no knife at all, and the evidence that he had been using the knife in cleaning tripe, and the whole question of the conduct of the defendant and his intent in respect to the use of the knife, being exclusively a question of fact for the jury.

3. The case not being such as to require the verdict notwithstanding the errors of the court, and there being errors as above recited in the charge of the court and the question put to the witness, a new trial is awarded.

Judgment reversed.

W. B. Ellis, for plaintiff in error.

Howard Van Epps, city solicitor, for the state.

Mary A. Holley vs. the Atlanta Street Railroad company. Case, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

The street railroad companies are carriers of passengers, and as such are bound to extraordinary diligence and liable for negligence of the companies, their agents and employees in and about such carriage; and where passengers are injured by riotous fighting among other passenger, it is for the jury to say under all the facts whether the company was negligent in providing a suitable conductor to preserve order, or whether the person in charge of the car as driver was negligent in the preservation of order thereon and the safe carriage of the passenger to the place of destination. A declaration alleging such negligence in the company, both in respect to the failure to have a conductor aboard to preserve order and in respect to the negligence of the driver in failing to suppress the fight or to eject the combatants, is good, and should not be dismissed on demurrer.

Judgment reversed.

M. DeGraffenreid, for plaintiff in error.

Hopkins & Glenn, for defendant.

James Hudgins vs. the State. Assault with intent to murder, from Dekalb.

JACKSON, J.

1. The facts that two men ran up behind another, and that both struck him, and after he was wounded that they ran off leaving him alone in darkness at midnight, and that one of them at least used a weapon likely to produce death with which he was stabbed, constitute sufficient evidence to authorize a charge touching conspiracy and concert of action on the part of both unlawfully to make an assault; and also a charge to the effect that if but one used the weapon likely to produce death both would be guilty as principals in the first degree of assault with intent to murder, if the jury were satisfied from evidence that both conspired and assaulted with the common intent to murder.

2. After verdict, to disqualify a juror who tried the case and swore that he had not formed and expressed an opinion, and had no bias or prejudice, and was perfectly impartial, there should be the affidavit of at least two witnesses, or what is equivalent thereto, against such oath of the juror, otherwise it is but oath against oath, and the verdict will not be set aside on the ground of the incompetency of the juror.

3. Where the defendants severed on the trial, a new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence, when that evidence consists entirely of facts which the other defendant, not on trial, would be willing to swear after his own plea of guilty was filed, but which the defendant on trial did not before know that he would be willing to swear, the co-defendant being accessible and not being sworn at all on the trial, and the alleged newly discovered evidence consisting of facts in immediate connection with the assault, and which must have been known to the defendant on trial before and at the time of trial.

4. The judge of the superior court may continue the trial of a defendant over to the next week, if necessary to complete it, although the Monday of the next week be the time set for the holding of the superior court in another county. In such case the presumption is that the judge took steps legally to have the other court adjourned until his arrival at the court-house in that county.

5. The evidence is sufficient to authorize the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

L. J. Winn; H. Clay Jones, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor-general, for the state.

An Alarm of Fire.

Last evening about half-past six o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded. As a fire alarm in Atlanta these days is quite a novelty, it was not surprising to see with what a feeling of unanimity every one turned out into the streets to hunt up the cause of the alarm. Soon after the bells were rung it was discovered that the fire was located in a supply room in the basement of the plow factory, on Marietta street. The various machines of the department were soon out and arrived promptly upon the scene of the conflagration. Before the engines could be gotten fully under way the fire was extinguished. The origin of the blaze was found to be the taking fire of a quantity of oils and paints in the room above mentioned. No loss worthy of mentioning was sustained.

ACCIDENT TO THE TRUCK.

As the new truck of the hook and ladder fire company was coming to be housed, the machine met with an accident that will lay it up for repairs and keep it out of service for probably a week or ten days. As it was being driven up Marietta street by Mr. Ol. Hart, one of the hind wheels came in contact with the street-car track, and it was so twisted out of shape that it was feared that the wheel would go to pieces before the truck could reach the house. Luckily, however, no further damage was sustained, and the truck reached the house, where it was put up. To-day, the old truck of the company will be placed in service, and the new one will go into the shop for repairs.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

What Consumers of Tobacco Should Know.

About ten years ago, at Durham, North Carolina, the firm of W. T. Blackwell & Co. commenced the manufacture of their celebrated Smoking Tobacco, which is now known all over the world for its fragrance and other superior qualities. Dealers all know, and (consumers should become aware) of the fact that several unscrupulous persons have attempted to deceive them with vile imitations, and weak devices of labels. [The villainous compounds thus put upon the market are all unworthy of the patronage of a fair minded public. The labels of this firm may be counterfeited and a few persons may be misled and cheated thereby, but they can no more pass off the trash and dirt in which they are dealing, for the ORIGINAL GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO, manufactured by W. T. BLACKWELL & Co., than they could substitute brass for virgin gold or soft soap for Alderney butter!] Great men and perfect articles of merchandise always have knaves and frauds to follow them, like parasites, but the world knows that original, generous and great merit is never equaled by those who seek to appropriate fame they never deserved or earned. The millions of Christians and Israelites of the United States and Europe, and the vast number of Mohammedans, Buddhists and Pagans, in other parts of the world, who regularly use Messrs. Blackwell & Co.'s tobacco, certify to its excellence and commend it to all mankind. Buyers will know the genuine article by the label which is also the trade mark. The label shows in the cut the entire body of a Bull and reads: "THE ORIGINAL GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO, W. T. BLACKWELL & Co., DURHAM, N. C." This, coupled with the actual and unequaled merits of their goods, constitutes their coat of arms, and is their passport to fame. The Durham Bull is the Taurus in the smoker's astronomy. Upon the back of this noble animal are seated the firm of W. T. Blackwell & Co., who are now in the midst of a great race for the championship of the world, and they propose not only to win the stakes, but have determined to distance all competitors. Their bovine is a thoroughbred! and "Don't you forget it!" He is the only one in the contest descended from an illustrious ancestry and will never do anything to tarnish his pedigree or forfeit the respect of his legions of supporters.

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Seventh Drawing COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION Co., at Louisville, on 30th instant. Only a few more days left. Brilliant array of cash prizes. Tickets only $2. Seize the opportunity. Orders will be filled up to evening of 29th. Address T. J. COMMERFORD, SEC'Y, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan23 d&wlt

Crayon Portraits.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have made an engagement with Mr. Lloyd Branson, one of the finest CRAYON ARTISTS in the South, who will remain with me for a short time for the purpose of introducing this beautiful permanent Portrait. My facilities are unsurpassed by any Gallery in the State and under my special arrangement will be enabled to produce strictly first-class work, at prices as low as are charged by second-class artists. I do not propose to undersell any one, but will make better work as low as the lowest. Call at my Gallery and see specimens of work.

Respectfully, C. W. MOTES,

jan23 d1t No. 32 Whitehall street.

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

299 nov17 dtf

Three or More

Turkish Bath tickets for 50 cents each, at Dr. Wilson's, opposite Markham House.

000 jan23 d3t thur fri sun

—"Aimee," "Mignion," and Plain Toilet Slippers—the handsomest line in the city—just received at Mark Berry's, Peachtree street. Call and see them. jan23 d1t

Waverley Seminary.

We take great pleasure in directing public attention to the card of Miss Lipscomb, Principal of the above school, located in Washington City.

We know of no school which offers superior advantages to young ladies. Miss Lipscomb taught in Athens some years during the war and gave entire satisfaction to her patrons. She is not only well qualified for the position she occupies but another inducement, in her excellent corps of teachers are two Georgia ladies.

Waverley Seminary not only extends every inducement to young ladies desiring a thorough education, but in addition to this the charges accord with the stringency of the times.

Reduced Rates to New York!

At No. 4 Kimball House, for this day only. Call early if you want a bargain.

R. D. MANN,

jan23 d1t General Agent.

—When passing look at the nobby styles Ladies' Button Boots in Mark Berry's show window. The latest out. jan23 d1t

—Electric and Warm Baths Cure Colds, etc., at 67 Whitehall street, Southern Surgical Institute. Electric, 50; Warm, 25c.

000 jan23 d4t

—French Heel and Spanish Toe. The ladies all wear them. To be found only at Mark Berry's Shoe Store, 93 Peachtree street. jan23 d1t

Young Housekeepers

Should not forget that the way to reach a husband's heart is through his stomach. Use Dooley's Yeast Powder in making biscuits, bread, cakes, rolls, muffins, etc., and they will be nice, light, digestible and wholesome.

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,

24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.

Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.

Teeth extracted, 50 cents.

Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wly

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&wsmtil julp3

"In a Few Days."

The Farmer's Journal, published by Messrs. Wrenn and Robinson, will be out in a few days. It will be illustrated in fine style, with the portraits of eminent Georgians, commencing with one of our leading citizens, and will be full of interesting matter. This journal will go to nearly every leading farmer in Georgia and will have an immense influence in shaping a sentiment for the fair, and for its advertisers. It will be a fine advertising medium. It will be out in a few days, and will be a fine number. The Journal has a circulation of 30,000.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to knaw it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

Why Hesitate?

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence, as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularity is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowlv&weowly

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF LOCAL FREIGHT AGENT, ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1879.

MR. J. D. STOCKER, City:

I am directed to deliver to you the car Furniture now at this depot, consigned to Armstrong Furniture Co. Please call for it at once. Respectfully,

L. C. JONES, Agent.

Having purchased from owner and shipper the above car-load of Furniture (which has been lying at the Depot for the past month) at my own price, I commence this day to offer the contents of said car as follows:

Wood-top, ¼ and Full Marble Bureaus.

Wood-top and Marble Table, Dresser and Dresser Suites.

Bedsteads of all kinds.

Ladies' and Office Desks, Secretaries, Book Cases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, etc.

At prices lower than they can be bought of any manufacturer in the United States. This is no sensation advertisement. Call and see the goods and get the prices. Also, a full stock of other Furniture, Mattresses, etc. 40 lbs. Hair Mattresses, warranted all hair, best tick, made in 2 ps, $10 each, at

JOHN D. STOCKER'S,

000 jan23 d2t 85 Whitehall street.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches; Gold Guard and Opera Chains; Diamond, Seal and Fancy Rings. A large assortment of Solid Silver Bridal Presents just received at

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S, 34 Whitehall Street.

350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

Tax Collector's Last Warning.

I am now issuing Tax fi. fas. against ALL persons who have not paid their State and County Taxes. Anybody who wants to save cost can do so by paying immediately, before the execution goes into the Sheriff's hands. In the future ALL Tax Executions will be levied on personal property, where any can be found. NO EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

S. R. HOYLE, Tax Collector.

376 jan22 d3t top col 4th pg

—Grand Masquerade about the middle of February. jan23 d1t

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1879.

F E Burnham, Canada; T H Shockley, C F Mansfield, Marietta; Wm H McIntosh, Marion, Ala; E Frauschenthoff, N Y; J L Hardeman, Macon; Mrs John Rhodes, Mrs J W Farmer, Crawfordsville; F M Rust and wife, Washington; F F Aden, St Louis; Miss Kittie Bell, Trenton, Ky; T H Blacknall, N C; W G Summerville, Lebanon Tenn; M S Eslick, Kelso, Tenn; W F Findley, Gainesville; S Vandyke, Ky; J G Smith, Ga; H B Ainsworth, Thomasville; J Hart, N O; C H Sinclair, U S coast survey; J J Tretuell and lady, S C; Z F Weldon, Mrs Weldon, Miss Weldon, Rochester, N Y; W H Read, N Y; H Clay Punis, Baltimore; C H Mason and wife, Morris, N Y; J W Young and wife, R I; H Cobb, Fla; George McKinnon, Savannah; L H Holmes, N Y; J M Cowan, Tenn; J J Hanes, Jonesboro; G C Davis, Baltimore; F L Freyer, Marietta.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1879.

D M Rogers and wife, Ga; W M Penacest, Rome; Sam Toole, Ala; G G Barrett, Griffin; D C Townsend, St Louis; Alex McLean, N Y; E L Brannon, Waynesboro; C P Dearborn, Boston; A C Schyler, N Y; J M Cowan, Ky; E P Tourtellatte, Conn; Mr and Mrs Woodbury, N Y; H H Brown, Ga; R B Buck, Baltimore; T H Edwards, Cincinnati; D McDonald, N Y; A E Stewart, J B Swift, Cincinnati; L Fairfax, Baltimore; L B Blalock, Miss Lizzie Blalock, Fayetteville; W R Phillips, Macon; E P Chandulin, Ga; J E Andrews, Ala; J A Condit, N J; G L Johnson, Newnan; R M Buford; J W Hollingsworth, Ga; A C Blalock, Ga; M H Sandwich, Thomaston.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. E